

DAILY METAL REPORTER

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METALS

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In This Issue

MORE NICKEL SEEN AVAILABLE FOR CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS IN 1956

By DR. JOHN F. THOMPSON, Chairman
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.

ROUGH BALANCE IN SUPPLY-DEMAND EXPECTED FOR COPPER IN 1956

By COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

BRITISH METAL MARKETS

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW

U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

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Waste Trade Journal, Waste Trade Directory, Standard Metal Directory,
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(weekly), Daily Surplus Sales Record.

Two LINE Editorials

Recent diplomatic developments indicate that the Russians' faces are getting mighty tired of that unaccustomed smile.

* * *

Wasn't it nice and thoughtful of the Internal Revenue Department to wait until after Christmas before sending out their income tax reminders?

* * *

A California astronomer says the universe is eight quintillion miles wider than previously thought. Maybe it's just another of the effects of our long era of inflation.

* * *

Officials of the ASCAP announce officially that "Jazz music is here to stay." This is the saddest piece of news since Pearl Harbor.

* * *

Maybe a good compromise international policy would be: "Coexist peacefully — but carry a big stick."

* * *

The Department of Justice says that professional boxing is not a sport but a business. Most people, however, think it's a joke.

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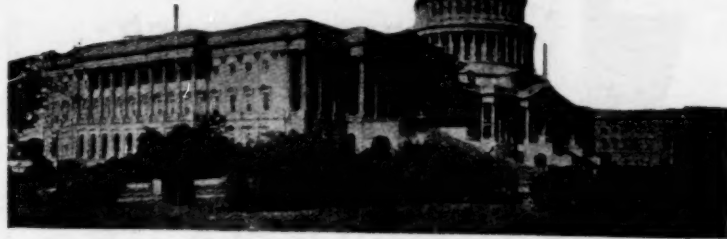
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Washington Report



January 18, 1956

BRIGHT prospects were painted for most of the metal industries in a year-end survey by the Government. Secretary of Commerce Weeks indicated that most industries will continue operating at or close to peak levels through the first six months of 1956.

Although supplies of copper, according to the survey, will remain short in the first quarter, it is anticipated that they will approach demand in the second quarter when new production should add about 7,000 tons a month to the domestic supply. However, certain producers of refined copper are obligated to deliver to Government account by June 30, 1956 about 18,000 tons which were deferred in the final quarter of 1954 and the first quarters of 1955.

Shipments of aluminum in the first half of 1956, Secretary Weeks disclosed, are expected to be at an annual rate of 4,600,000,000 pounds, a new record high and about 18 per cent higher than the first half of 1955 and about 7 per cent above the last six months of 1955. Total aluminum shipments for 1955 are now estimated at 4,100,000,000 pounds, a record high and about 36 per cent above 1954.

While the momentum of record-breaking steel production during the last half of 1955 will carry forward into the new year and make the first half of 1956 one of the highest, if not the highest, in history, nickel will remain in short supply and will limit the output nickel-bearing alloys, including stainless steel.

1955 Mineral Output

Last year, paced by strong increases in copper, iron ore and fuels, mineral production in the United States jumped 11 per cent to a new high of \$15,800,000,000, according to the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The 1955 summary, based on preliminary data, reported that the previous high of \$14,400,000,000 was recorded in 1953, and \$14,100,000,000 for 1954.

Mine production of recoverable copper was about 20 per cent higher than the 836,251 tons produced in 1954, despite widespread labor strikes in mid-Summer of 1955, the summary stated, while consumption of refined copper neared the peacetime record rate of 1,500,000 tons established in 1952 and 1953, and was about 20 per cent above the 1,254,700 tons used in 1954.

Output of refined lead was estimated at 484,000 tons, or 8,000 tons less in 1954, owing to strikes, with domestic mine production last year at 332,000 tons as compared with 319,000 tons in 1954.

Domestic mine output of zinc was put at 508,000 tons in 1955, nine per

cent above the 465,000-ton rate of 1954. Slab zinc production and consumption was estimated at 1,020,000 tons and 1,060,000 tons, respectively, exceeding 1954 totals by 17 and 20 per cent.

Primary aluminum production was put at 1,560,000 tons, or 100,000 tons more than in 1954. Demand was so great, however, that of 400,000 tons of the metal scheduled for delivery to the national stockpile during 1955, only 125,000 tons was acquired by the Government.

Defense Metal Allotments

The Government was concerned over copper, aluminum and steel supplies. The Office of Defense Mobilization, in order DMO VII-3 issued early in January, ruled that Government allocations of the three metals may be made only for activities "directly related" to the military and atomic energy programs.

This would bar the use of military priorities for such activities as the St. Lawrence Seaway project, freight car and merchant shipbuilding programs, according to an ODM spokesman.

Scrap Export Quotas

The Government continued to exercise control of exports of scrap copper and scrap aluminum. Export quotas for copper scrap in the first quarter, 1956 were unchanged from those of the fourth quarter, 1954. The quotas established were: new and old copper scrap, 3,000 short tons; new and old copper-base alloy scrap, 6,000 tons (copper content,) and copper-base alloy ingots, 600 tons.

The first quarter export quota for aluminum scrap, including remelt ingots, was set at 6,000 short tons.

Applications to export new and old copper and copper-base alloy scrap and ingots, and aluminum scrap must

be submitted before March 16 in order to be considered for first quarter licensing, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced January 13.

Aluminum Tax Write-Offs

Commerce Department officials here were reported urging the Office of Defense Mobilization to reopen the expansion goals for aluminum forgings and aluminum sheet producing and heat treating industries. The goals for these industries expired December 31, 1955.

Under the mobilization program, the Government sets a goal on the number of facilities and amount of materials it wants to have on hand in event of a war. Companies in those fields may depreciate for tax purposes at a faster than normal rate the costs of new plants and increased output.

Probe Nickel

Nickel came in for a good deal of attention in Washington. The Office of Defense Mobilization announced early this year it planned a study of the nickel situation which will look into Government programs and defense needs for the metal, now in short supply. In a separate move the House Subcommittee on special governmental activities scheduled public hearings into the operation and expansion of the \$100,000,000 Government-owned nickel plant at Nicaro, Cuba. The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Jack Brooks (Dem., Texas), has been studying the management of the Nicaro plant by the General Services Administration.

At the first hearings held by the House group on January 13, Randall Cremer, vice president of Frederick Snare Corp. and project manager at Nicaro, did most of the testifying. The testimony brought out the background of the Nicaro project, and that the National Lead Company actually is now the prime contractor, since it holds 74 per cent of the stock of the Nickel Processing Corp., which was formed to operate Nicaro.

Questioning revealed that over-all cost of the expansion project will be around \$43,000,000, with the Government to pay a \$1,000,000 fee to the contractors. The fee is to be split 50-50 by the Snare Corp. and the Merritt-Chapman and Scott firm. Both these firms established the Snare-Merritt Corp. to do the actual work on the expansion project. Testimony was to the effect that while the Snare Corp. did about 90 to 95 per cent of the work, Merritt-Chapman acted mainly in a consulting capacity.

National Lead's Role Hailed

At a subsequent hearing, General Services Administrator Edmund F. Mansure said that the National Lead Company has done an excellent job as prime contractor at Nicaro.

Questioned about the selection of contractors for the expansion project, Mr. Mansure said that National Lead

(Continued on page 19)

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MORE NICKEL SEEN AVAILABLE FOR INDUSTRY IN '56 WITH FREE WORLD OUTPUT AT 442,000,000 Lbs.

1955 Production Hit New High of 427,000,000 Lbs.; Expansion of Civilian Markets Retarded by Defense, Stockpiling Requirements

By DR. JOHN F. THOMPSON, Chairman, International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.

FREE world nickel production in 1955 again set a record with output estimated at about 427,000,000 pounds. This is an increase of approximately 40,000,000 pounds over the previous high of 387,000,000 pounds in 1954, and 87,000,000 pounds over free world production in 1953.

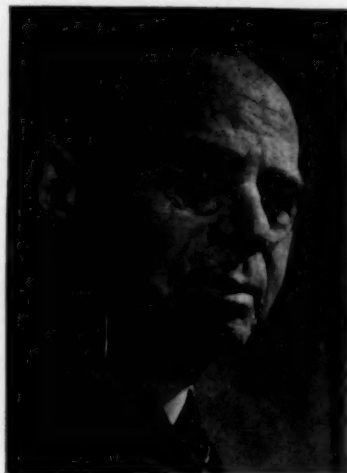
Total output by producers in Canada is expected to reach 347,000,000 pounds in 1955, also constituting a new high. This production is some 24,000,000 pounds higher than in 1954, and represents about 81 per cent of the free world production. Of the remaining free world production, Cuba accounted for approximately 7 per cent; New Caledonia, 5 per cent; Japan, 3 per cent; United States, 2 per cent, and various other countries, 2 per cent.

International Nickel's output of the metal in 1955 from its own ores reflected capacity production for the sixth consecutive year. The company's deliveries of about 285,000,000 pounds of nickel in all forms will be the highest in its history, representing approximately 65 per cent of the free world's supply.

Nickel Distribution

Total free world supply, including commercial production and Government subsidized production, was distributed to the extent of approximately two-thirds to the United States and one-third to Canada, the United Kingdom and other portions of the free world. A substantial part of the distribution to the United States was used for its heavy defense production and stockpile requirements.

The increased tempo of industrial activity throughout Europe and North America increased the 1955 demand for nickel in every established field of interest. Slightly more nickel was available for civilian applications than during 1954. However, the limitations in the supply caused by large and augmented defense requirements and the needs of the United States Gov-



DR. JOHN F. THOMPSON

ernment's strategic stockpile continued to place a burden upon the expansion of civilian markets, thus retarding the future growth of the nickel consuming and producing industries.

In meeting the increased defense requirements during the year substantial assistance was provided in the United States through the action of the United States Government in diverting to industry approximately 24,000,000 pounds of scheduled stockpile purchases of nickel.

Nickel Prices

Throughout the year the basic prices for Canadian nickel to industrial consumers in all world markets remained unchanged at 64- $\frac{1}{2}$ cents United States currency (including the 1- $\frac{1}{4}$ cents United States import duty) of the equivalent prices in Canadian and British currencies.

In addition to marketing its own production International Nickel, as an accommodation to the needs of users of nickel, arranged with Sherritt Gordon for continuation of production and delivery to industry in the United States and Europe of premium-price nickel provided earlier dur-

ing the year to the United States stockpile. This arrangement will continue into 1956. Also in December, pursuant to the request of the United States Government, International Nickel arranged for the delivery to industry in the United States of a portion of the nickel destined for the stockpile under International Nickel's premium-price contract with the United States Government. In net effect these special quantities were provided to industry for the account of Sherritt Gordon and the United States Government respectively and at substantially the same premium prices as were applicable to the corresponding special production delivered to the stockpile during the year.

Applications of Metal

During 1955 civilian applications for nickel again were influenced by the heavy demand for the metal for atomic energy, military and stockpiling requirements. The steel industries continued to constitute the largest markets for nickel.

The production of chromium-nickel stainless steels showed a further increase. An exceptionally high utilization of nickel-bearing scrap was helpful in this accomplishment. The nickel-containing stainless steels continued to be employed throughout industry because of their superior resistance to heat and corrosion, ease of fabrication and good appearance.

Similarly, the demand for nickel by the steel industries in the production of nickel-containing engineering alloy steels has improved. Established applications for these alloys, such as in automobiles, trucks, tractors, aircraft, military equipment, farm machinery, road building equipment, power generation machinery and railroad equipment, were responsible for the major portion of their consumption.

During the year International Nickel's nickel-chromium alloys maintained their position as standard ma-

terials in the construction of aircraft turbo-prop and jet engines. These include the 'Nimonics', developed in the United Kingdom by Mond and Henry Wiggin, and the 'Inconels', developed in the United States at the Huntington, West Virginia, rolling mill. These alloys, because of their strength, resistance to heat and corrosion, and their ductility, are employed in various parts of modern jet engines, as well as in industrial gas turbines.

The year 1955 marked the Fiftieth Anniversary of 'Monel' nickel-copper alloys which were the forerunners of many nickel alloys now being produced by International Nickel and others. Known for their resistance to corrosion, good mechanical properties and pleasing appearance, applications for the 'Monel' nickel-copper alloys are found in practically every industry throughout the world.

'Inconel' nickel-chromium alloys continued to be employed in industry where high strength and resistance to corrosion or heat are required, and 'Incoloy' iron-nickel-chromium alloys were again used where resistance to oxidation at moderately elevated temperatures is necessary.

'Ni-o-nel' is a trade mark applied to a new high nickel-iron-chromium

alloy which was introduced by International Nickel during the year. This new alloy is capable of resisting attack by certain corrosive conditions of unusual severity. The development of a new multi-purpose welding rod, bearing the trade mark 'Inco-Rod A', was also announced in 1955. This electrode was designed to fill a long-existing need for a rod capable of making strong, ductile joints between a large number of metals of substantially different compositions.

Nickel Plating Supplies

Similarly as in other industries, supplies of nickel available for the nickel plating industries during 1955 continued to fall short of the demand. This condition was further aggravated by the sustaining trend in North America toward larger areas of bright metal on passenger cars together with the higher rate of automobile production. Among new developments in this field during the year was the production of nickel-plated heavy steel plate and sheet for fabrication into materials handling and processing equipment.

The copper-nickel-zinc alloys known as nickel silvers maintained their position as the superior base metal for silver-plated tableware. These

alloys also have wide acceptance as preferred materials in the communications field.

The cupro-nickel alloys containing 10 to 30 per cent nickel have proven themselves in heat exchanger applications in the power, marine and petroleum industries. Their combination of mechanical properties and resistance to corrosion has been a vital factor in establishing this group of alloys on a firm basis. The 30 per cent nickel alloy has been adopted as the preferred material for oil coolers in automatic clutches by large segments of the automotive industry.

The output of nickel-chromium alloy castings in 1955 was about the same as in the previous year. The heat-resisting types find their principal application in industrial heat-treating furnaces; the petroleum and chemical industries are also important users. The corrosion-resisting types are used in the chemical, food processing and petroleum industries. In addition, increasing amounts of corrosion-resisting alloy castings are being employed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

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(Continued on page 19)

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COPPER OUTLOOK IN 1956 CALLED PROMISING WITH ROUGH BALANCE EXPECTED IN SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Effects of Strikes Will Be Lessened as Production from New Facilities Comes on Market During Next Three Years; Consumption Likely to Rise

By COPPER AND BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

THE past year was a trying one for the copper industry. At a time when the business world was experiencing the most prosperous industrial period in history, about 150 thousand tons of refined copper were lost to metals users because of industry strikes among domestic primary copper producers, as well as in Chile and Africa.

The resultant loss in production combined with record demand to cause a world-wide tight copper market.

The Department of Commerce, through the B. D. S. A., arranged for a diversion of copper intended for defense stock piling to assist the copper using industries. During the 12 month period between October 1954 and September 1955, some 85,000 tons of copper were made available. However, the unprecedented world demand for copper at a time when domestic prices remained at low levels caused a flow of copper away from the United States. Even the reduction of L. I. F. O. inventories by fabricators to take care of customer requirements was not sufficient to meet the record demand for copper.

Events of the past year dramatized two aspects of copper supplies:

1. While most primary producers would prefer to market copper at price levels reflecting the joint best interests of copper producers and users, they cannot but be subject to the vagaries of labor and political conditions in the respective producing countries.

2. The United States cannot depend entirely on its own resources for copper supplies, and the copper industry cannot isolate itself from important happenings elsewhere in the world.

Favorable Outlook

As a result, conditions which were detrimental to the continued growth of copper consumption were encouraged by events of 1955. However, as 1956 gets under way, constructive changes are in prospect. A more favorable outlook for expanded production is foreseen, and it is hoped there will be greater freedom from disturbances that have created

obstacles to the free and efficient flow of copper during last year.

World Conditions Govern Copper

Like many other basic commodities, copper is subject to the laws of supply and demand in the international market. It is therefore subject to the many factors that affect world trade: currency convertibility between countries, government stock piling, foreign exchange controls, trade agreements and import-export licensing as well as normal producer-user contractual agreements.

Not the least important factor to be considered is the occurrence of labor disturbances within the three major copper mining countries — the United States, Rhodesia, and Chile. For example the supply of copper would have balanced demand in 1955 except for production disturbances caused by strikes in all three countries, which caused an imbalance. One estimate places the loss of production during 1955 at 12,000 tons of copper per month. The immediate effect was to cause instability between supply and demand in major world markets.

As increases in production come on to the market during the next three years, it is expected the effect of strikes will be lessened. New production will contribute to a more orderly relationship between supply and demand.

Supply And Consumption

The United States is the world's largest producer of copper. The most recent figures available (1954) indicate that of total free world production of approximately two and a half million tons, 45 per cent was mined in North America, 27 per cent in Africa, 16 per cent in Central and South America, 4.5 per cent in Europe, 6 per cent in Asia, and 1.5 per cent in Australia. Total North American mine production was over one million tons.

Estimates of primary copper consumption per capita indicate that U. S. consumption at the present time is around 15 pounds per capita. This compares with a world-wide figure of 2.8 pounds (including the United States) and 1.8 pounds per capita (excluding the United States). It is

expected that as underdeveloped countries become more technically advanced their per capita consumption will rise.

Completion of some major post-war mining projects has already added substantially to production capacity. Analysis indicates increasing capacities in the United States, Canada, Africa, and Chile, which could produce by 1958 well over 400,000 tons more copper than the theoretical capacity in 1955. The net effect would be over 200,000 tons added to world production in 1956, more than 100,000 tons in 1957, and more than 100,000 tons in 1958.

General industry expectations are that a rough balance between supply and demand will take place some time during 1956, provided there are no major strikes in the copper mining industry to disrupt production. If production is unimpaired, output of refined copper for 1956 will reach a new record for the free world — estimated at about three million tons. This compares with production of 1955 estimated at 2,700,000 tons, which is a record up to this time.

Shortcomings Of Substitutes

Owing to the continued high demand for copper since the electrical and engineering industries began to consume the metal on a commercial basis, and because of the long term demand for durable goods in the United States and abroad, some of the traditional users of copper have been weighing the advisability of substitute materials. Even enthusiastic supporters of substitution readily agree that no material can ever entirely replace copper. Some large copper users have found that substituting other materials for copper involves either broad product redesigning or substantial changes in manufacturing processes, and the final expense has been as high or higher than the cost of using copper.

Many industries believe the technical qualities of copper cannot be duplicated in substitute materials even if the substitutes are available at a more economical price. In some instances, large outlays must be expended to change over machinery and

to train personnel in the techniques of the substitute materials. Further, it is expected that a better balance between supply and demand in copper, which is foreseen in 1956, will help assure users of a continuous supply of copper. It is thought likely that a period of freedom from production interruptions and price fluctuations in copper would do much to reestablish user confidence in copper's availability.

Copper Reserves

Many quarters have expressed concern about mineral reserves in the United States and throughout the world. Twenty years ago an agency of the U. S. Government placed the amount of copper remaining in the ground in the United States at some 26 million tons. Ten years ago an equally authoritative source said there were "30 years of copper at pre-war consumption levels." Five years ago another Government sponsored report cited the figure of 25 million tons of copper in reserves. And in 1955, according to the Bureau of Mines, there were still 25 million tons of copper in the ground waiting to be mined.

This apparent contradiction reveals the folly of attempting to make accurate determinations of copper reserves. The techniques of exploration for copper, improvements in extractive methods, and complex factors such as market price, the grade of ore which can be economically mined,

advances in smelting and refining and a continuing program of finding and recovering copper stimulated by high demand, tend to keep the expansion of known reserves greater than expectations of requirements.

Any statement of copper reserves, as of today, only indicates the extent of our present knowledge and the amount that can be extracted with present techniques, and sold at prices exceeding the cost of production. We can reasonably assume that the copper industry will have at its disposal even greater scientific knowledge in the future that will make it possible to find and mine additional copper supplies.

Ability to Meet Need

The ability of the copper industry to meet expanding needs from reserves can be summed up in the following quotation by the United States Bureau of Mines:

"Most observers agree that world reserves exceed 100 million short tons of recoverable metal, with the prospect that when conditions for production in foreign countries improve (i.e., adequate power, transportation and political, labor and other problems solved) reserves may be double the quantity given. The possibilities for advancement in mining and metallurgical techniques are great, and the quantities of copper that ultimately may be made available

probably will differ sharply from any of the many previous estimates."

Future Copper Prospects

The outlook for copper in 1956 is promising. The pattern in metals seems to be: more markets for everyone. Mechanization is increasing and other countries are striving to reach out standard of living. Per capita consumption is rising. And, since copper is closely related to capital goods, the expected high level of business in construction, machinery, automobiles, and other durable goods items will stimulate a high level of demand for copper.

Expansion in power consumption, in building, and in electronics means more copper will be needed. The President's Materials Policy Commission predicts a tremendous increase in American population in the next 25 years. By 1965 there will be an estimated 192 million Americans requiring 40 per cent more goods and services than at present. By 1975 a population of 220 million is expected.

Here and abroad the copper industry is engaged in a long term program of expanded production. To maintain substantial supplies of copper, new mines are being opened and existing properties are being expanded. The industry is employing new and more efficient methods of mining and processing to utilize lower and lower grades of ore. At the same time exploration for additional ore deposits is receiving highest priority.

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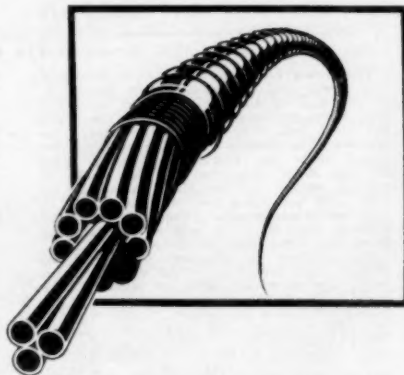
Originally the idea of using copper tube for this purpose was carried out by running separate lengths of bare tube from the originating points to the panel board. This meant considerable care in installation, and it was also necessary to run the tube where it would not be subject to mechanical damage, or to protect it otherwise. Then a new development appeared: cabled tube. A way was found to put as many as 19 quarter-inch copper tubes in a single armored cable, so that instead of rigging 19 separate runs of tube, just one cable is run, the tubes being fanned out at each end as required. Installation time is cut markedly, and the armor provides self-protection. Cable runs as long as 1,000 feet are possible without joints. The tubes are color-coded.

Just to give you an idea of the usefulness of tubes in cables, here are a few of the applications in the

plant of just one public utility: boiler temperatures, main and reheat steam pressure, boiler feed and condensate pump pressure, condensate temperature, fuel oil and gas pressures, liquid levels, tide level, boiler drum water level, control of fuel feed, draft dampers, and numerous other controls.

This is a fast-growing use for copper tube, and while it will not match the demand for tube in commercial structures and private homes, nevertheless it is an important subject for industry and instrumentation engineers. In fact, a couple of⁸ years ago we thought that cabled tube had enough news interest to justify running an advertisement about it. Revere does not make cabled tube, but a Revere customer does, so we reported the matter as a service to industry. Mail began to arrive immediately, asking for further information. It is still pouring in, as the result of a second advertisement on the subject, appearing less than a year ago. American business certainly watches the advertisements for news it can use.

This is an example of imagination applied to a product that literally is as old as the pyramids. We have said in the past that "copper is the metal of invention," because it is so adaptable to man's genius. But there are many other materials, not merely metals, but such substances as glass, wood, plastics, fabrics and fibres, that also respond to an inspired touch. Why not get in touch with your suppliers, and let them know your problems? Perhaps they can arrive at a new way to use an old product, or even develop something new to solve an old problem. Just let it be known what you need, and watch people respond!



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Indications Are Tin Consumption Likely to Remain High Both in U. S. and in U. K.; Tug-of-War Over Mexican Metal Boosts Lead; Zinc Market Bullish

January 5, 1956

WHILE during the past month copper prices on the U. K. market have fluctuated moderately from about £390 to £400 for cash, on balance there has not been very much change in the general price structure.

The outstanding feature of the market, of course, was the outbreak of a major strike in Chile towards the end of December, though on this occasion the dispute seems to have been between the workers and the Government and not directly with the mining companies.

How long this is likely to drag on is very difficult to tell, but already with some 25,000 tons or so of production lost, it must inevitably have repercussions on the general market position. So far this has resulted in the price level being maintained over the rather dull Christmas holiday and year-end stocktaking periods when it might otherwise have sagged; but the view is encountered in some directions here that a further rise in copper prices on the open market to £420 or £425 a ton is by no means out of question.

Consumers' Needs Evened

For the time being, however, U. K. Consumers seem to be pretty well covered, at any rate as regards electrolytic copper, and there is still little or no demand for prompt wirebars. Anybody offering these cannot expect much premium over the L. M. E. price.

By L. H. TARRING

London, England

On this side of the Atlantic, as well apparently as in the United States, most people seem to be taking the view that business conditions generally in the early months of 1956 will be favorable for a continued high level of metal consumption, but there is not a little uncertainty as to the prospects for the latter months of the year. Motor car makers are

already able to offer prompt delivery of practically any make for almost the first time since the end of the war, and unless the seasonal spring demand develops briskly, there may be some scaling down of output, as it seems generally conceded that overseas business is likely to become even more difficult during the coming year.

In most fields of engineering a high rate of activity prevails, and the general picture is one of over-full employment, with many more jobs offering than there are workers. All sorts of rumors circulate from time to time as to the possibility of an intensification of the credit squeeze, but while this so far has undoubtedly created

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

There was a further decline in stocks of both blister and refined copper in the U. K. at the end of October compared with end September, the totals being 19,239 tons (22,494 tons) and 56,294 tons (71,187 tons) respectively, according to statistics just received from the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. Of the stocks of refined copper, 32,710 tons were held by consumers and 3,286 tons were in L. M. E. approved warehouses. Production during October totalled 9,648 tons of primary refined and 9,241 tons of secondary.

Consumption in October including secondary (full details of which are given below) totalled 61,585 tons of refined, compared with 61,294 tons in September.

UNALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS

	Oct. 1955	1954	Jan.-Oct. 1955
Wire (1), (2)	23,779	162,373r	194,185r
Rods, Bars and Sections (2)	1,794	11,242r	15,631r
Sheet, Strip and Plate	5,465	49,349	52,679
Tubes	4,621	38,376	41,187
Castings and Misc.	650	5,000	5,150
ALLOYED COPPER PRODUCTS			
Wire	1,747	14,212	15,586

Rods, Bars and Sections	12,430	107,844	125,087
Sheet, Strip and Plate	12,574	104,251	114,929
Tubes	2,010	15,194	18,464
Castings and Misc.	6,939	50,858	58,543r
Copper Sulphate	3,938	42,881	32,881
	75,947	601,580r	674,322r

Copper content of output	61,585	474,260r	541,823r
Consumption of refined copper (3)	47,519	384,508	496,647
Consumption of copper and alloy scrap (4) copper content	14,066	109,752	135,176

Note: (1) Consumption of H. C. Copper and Cadmium Copper Wire Rods for Wire. (2) In order to be comparable with similar statistics for other countries, production of wire rods for export as such has been transferred from "Rods, Bars and Sections" to "Wire". (3) Virgin and Secondary Refined Copper. (4) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress. (5) r—revised.

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AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
1954 Averages ..	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 6 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1955										
January	302 8 1	284 1 2	303 2 5	692 19 6	694 19 6	693 10 0	104 1 4	103 14 1	85 16 9	84 8 8
February	341 15 3	325 8 0	342 13 0	712 13 9	715 6 0	713 3 6	103 13 5	103 9 6	89 9 2	87 10 8
March	351 2 8	340 8 11	351 10 10	712 8 3	714 10 7	712 16 11	104 0 1	103 2 4	88 4 11	87 3 1
April	328 0 0	319 3 11	328 10 0	716 6 4	717 4 9	716 13 8	104 9 4	104 2 10	89 1 3	87 17 4
May	318 10 9	303 5 9	319 1 11	713 5 8	715 15 0	713 13 4	103 3 5	103 0 0	89 13 8	88 5 0
June	343 1 4	330 10 11	343 12 3	724 2 9	724 4 9	724 9 7	102 16 4	102 14 0	91 7 11	89 19 1
July	348 0 11	342 9 1	348 16 2	747 16 11	742 9 6	748 6 8	105 18 10	105 12 0	91 4 6	91 4 3
August	370 17 9	363 2 9	371 8 2	751 16 6	748 7 3	752 7 3	106 9 11	105 18 5	89 14 3	89 14 4
September	383 19 1	379 11 4	384 7 9	748 19 1	749 7 9	749 5 0	107 11 4	107 5 10	91 17 9	91 9 7
October	353 17 10	346 3 1	356 7 2	760 3 4	750 0 9	760 12 10	106 17 7	106 11 9	90 17 11	90 13 1
November	377 11 7	365 19 9	378 1 4	778 5 3	760 2 1	778 17 9	108 2 4	107 15 8	92 8 8	91 8 0
December	395 9 6	387 15 6	395 18 6	823 19 3	807 16 6	824 16 6	113 6 11	112 12 9	98 8 9	95 13 11

some problems for metal consumers, coming as it does at a time of record high prices, there is not much evidence that it has seriously interfered with the normal flow of business as yet.

Firm Tone in Tin Market

The firm tone in the tin market which developed in November has continued, and with a particular stringency in spot supplies on the London market early in January, prices moved up to practically £850 a ton.

Whether this level will be fully maintained in the near future remains to be seen, but as there is every indication that consumption as a whole is likely to remain quite high on both sides of the Atlantic for the time being, the basic position of the metal seems likely to continue sound.

The fundamental factor is, of course, that so long as the U. S. Government continues to take off the market something like 21,000 to 23,000 tons of tin a year, production at its present level is falling short of the world's industrial needs by something like 6,000 or 7,000 tons a year; and the longer this situation con-

tinues, the stronger the market must become.

Shipments of Straits tin in December were affected by the closure for two weeks of the Singapore smelter for overhaul and stocktaking, but even so for the year showed a small increase over 1954. It looks as if Indonesia last year shipped less than in 1954 and Bolivian exports were, of course, well down.

Although competition in international trade in tinplates has been getting a good deal keener recently, the overall consumption of tinplates gives every indication of being fully maintained, if not increased, during the coming year, so that the demand for tin for this purpose should be well maintained.

There have been no further developments in connection with the International Tin Agreement, and it is now thought unlikely that a final decision on ratification will be taken by Indonesia until the end of March or in April. For the present this is not of much market significance, and were the Agreement to be brought into operation in present circumstances, there would obviously be considerable

difficulty in finding tin to form the foundation for a buffer stock.

Lead Strong

The lead market has shown considerable strength in recent weeks and has moved to a succession of new record high levels since open market trading was resumed after the war. The general view here seems to be that the peak may not have yet been reached and prices up to, and even over, £130 a ton are mentioned as possible before very long.

What is happening seems to be a tug-of-war between Europe and America for certain supplies of Mexican and other lead and where this competitive buying will eventually push prices is anybody's guess. Certainly consumers in this country are a little anxious about the outlook, especially as the further rise in the U. S. quotation on January 4 makes it look as if America is anxious to keep imports of lead flowing at the recent high level.

Consumption over here is well maintained, and it is doubtful whether users' stocks are very substantial. The backwardation has been as much as £3 a ton, which is some indication of the stringency in early supplies.

(Continued on page 19)

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

There was a drop in stocks of tin at the end of October at 2,383 tons compared with 3,053 tons at the end of September, according to figures just received from the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. Of the end-October stocks, 1,416 tons were held by consumers.

Consumption during the month totalled 1,866 tons showing a slight drop on the September total of 1,920 tons. Full details of the monthly consumption appear below:

	Oct. 1955	1954	Jan.-Oct. 1955
TINPLATE	791	8,166	8,135
TINNING:			
Copper Wire	43	384	442
Steel Wire	19	93	92
Other	70	711	672
TOTAL	123	1,188	1,206
SOLDER	216	1,644	2,013
ALLOYS:			
Whitemetal	296	2,913	3,181
Bronze & Gunmetal ..	235	1,678	2,061
Other	37	359	378
TOTAL	568	4,950	5,620
WROUGHT TIN (1) ..			
Foil & Sheets	24	260	278
Collapse Tubes	30	305	348
Pipes, Wires & Capsules	8	48	41
TOTAL	59	608	667
CHEMICALS (2)	97	771	872
OTHER USES (3)	12	122	113
TOTAL			
ALL TRADES	1,866	17,479	18,626

Notes: (1) Includes Compo and "B" Metal. (2) Mainly Tin Oxide. (3) Mainly powder.

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

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COPPER

NOTE—The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3¼c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½%
Copper brazed tubes	5½c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	.6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½%

LEAD

NOTE—Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and matter of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheet, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE—Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1953. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. s. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1¼c lb.

Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12¼%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for	1¼c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc	3c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	¼c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic	3c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1½%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal and compounds	25%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¼c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Chrome or chromium metal	12½%
Cobalt metal	free
Magnesium, metallic	20c lb.
Magnesium scrap	free
Magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, wire	20c lb. & 10%
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content	35c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼%
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked—2½% extra)	
Nickel scrap	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ¼ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

*Crude bauxite import duty suspended for two years, effective July 16, 1954.

DOMESTIC LEAD AND ZINC PRICES REACT TO TRENDS IN LONDON MARKET; COPPER SUPPLY REMAINS TIGHT

Major Fabricator Advances Brass Mill Products; Tin Quotations Decline; Aluminum Output at New High; Silver Fluctuates; Spot Quicksilver Weaker

January 15, 1956

PACED by the upsurge on the London Metal Exchange in late December and early January the domestic metal market started the New Year with a bang, with lead and zinc prices advancing. Lead moved up twice, each time by 0.50c a pound on December 29 and January 4, to a basis of 16.50c New York, but declined by 0.50c to 16.00c on January 13 when the LME turned easier. Zinc advanced 0.50c a pound on January 5 to a basis of 13.50c for Prime Western, East St. Louis.

Demand for copper continued to exceed supply; producers maintained their 43.00c a pound delivered price with custom smelters at 50.00 to 50.25c but consumers appeared less disposed to pay the stiff premiums prevailing in the outside market. The strike at the American-owned copper mining properties in Chile ended but the local Laurel Hill refinery of Phelps Dodge was shut by a walkout on January 10. The Laurel Hill strike plus a decline in the copper quotation on the LME resulted in lower scrap copper buying prices by domestic custom smelters. Smelters' scrap buying prices, however, edged upward during the next few days.

One major fabricators advanced its mill product prices on January 12 to reflect the increases in the prices for lead, zinc and tin. Other mills, however, did not immediately take similar action and were reported studying the situation.

Tin declined, to 105.625c a pound for spot Straits on January 13 as against the last previously quoted price in this space of 109.50c New York on December 20. Silver continued to fluctuate, and was quoted at 90.50c an ounce as of January 9. Quicksilver also displayed a weaker trend, with spot metal quoted at \$279 to \$281 per flask on January 11.

Copper Still Tight

The domestic copper market was essentially unchanged from a month ago. Producers maintained their 43.00c level but booked orders cautiously for February shipment owing to the uncertainty as to the amount of metal that will be available.

LATE PRICE CHANGES, NEWS

Copper: Seovill Mfg. Co. posted higher prices for its mill products, effective January 23, to bring them in line with those made by Bridgeport Brass Company on January 12.

Copper Scrap: Custom smelters generally were paying 40.50c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap on January 18.

Lead, Zinc: The Office of Defense Mobilization as of January 23 had not yet decided whether to ask this month for offers of domestic lead and zinc for stockpiling. Lead quotations on the London Metal Exchange advanced as the result of the Australian dock strike which began on January 23.

Tin: Spot Straits tin was quoted at 104.00c a pound New York on January 23; prompt metal was quoted at 103.625c.

Quicksilver: Demand for quicksilver continued slow and spot metal was quoted at \$275 to \$279 per flask on January 18.

Silver: The New York silver price declined 0.50c on January 23 to 90.00c an ounce.

Platinum: Lack of buying interest by the petroleum refining industry resulted in less pressure so that spot platinum was quoted on January 18 at \$97 to \$116 an ounce, off \$1 on the high side of the range.

Aluminum: Prices for secondary aluminum ingots declined an average of 0.50c a pound on January 18.

able. The custom smelters delivered price ranged from 50.00 to 50.25c a pound, with higher prices asked in the outside market. A price of 48.50c a pound was reported to have been paid in the outside market for second quarter shipment.

Custom smelters on January 10 reduced their copper scrap buying prices 1.50c a pound, reflecting the strike at Laurel Hill and lower LME copper quotations. Smelters offered 40.00c for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap but during the following few days the price edged upwards as smelters sought to simulate the flow, with a range of 40.50c to 41.00c quoted on January 13.

Brass Mill Products Up

Bridgeport Brass Co., effective January 12, announced increases in its mill product selling prices to reflect the advances in lead, zinc, tin and other supplies, and the higher freight and labor costs. Other major mills were studying the situation and did not immediately take similar price action. Bridgeport Brass increased its prices about an average of 1.00c a pound. The company also increased its brass mill scrap buying prices, effective January 11. The other mills again failed to take similar action on scrap buying prices.

Chile Strikes Settled

The American-owned copper mining properties in Chile were shut down

by a strike that began December 14. The walkout at Anaconda's Chuquibambilla and Potrerillos facilities ended on January 5. The strike at the Kennecott properties ended on January 9. A general strike in Chile called for January by the Central Labor union failed, with Chilean Government placing the country under a state of siege, a modified form of martial law. The copper production loss by the Chilean strike was estimated at 25,000 tons.

Refined Copper Output

Domestic production of refined copper in 1955 came to 1,467,448 tons, setting a new record high; output in 1954 totaled 1,311,031 tons. Refined copper output for December was 145,423 tons as against 133,711 tons in November. Deliveries to domestic consumers in December were 138,803 tons as compared with 141,807 in the preceding month. For all of 1955 deliveries amounted to 1,439,758 tons as against 1,208,755 tons in 1954.

Domestic production of crude copper (primary and secondary) amounted to 1,162,339 tons. Had there been no strikes during July and August of last year, new highs would have been established during 1955 not only for crude copper output but also for deliveries to domestic consumers.

At the close of 1955 the stocks of refined copper in producers' hands were 61,554 tons, an increase of 14,446 tons from the November total. At the start of 1955 stocks stood at 47,108 tons.

Lead Price Fluctuates

The domestic price of lead has fluctuated during the last couple of weeks. Following the upward trend on the London Metal Exchange, domestic prices advanced twice, each time by 0.50c a pound (on December 29 and January 4) to 16.50c a pound New York, the highest quotation since October, 1952. Whereas the two advances were not unexpected, the reduction of 0.50c a pound to 16.00c initiated by a custom smelters on January 13 (and quickly followed by other producers), came as a distinct surprise to the trade.

It was a foregone conclusion that the advances would take place, in view of the soaring prices for lead on the LME. That the domestic quotation

had to move up was evident from the fact that with the London price above the domestic quotation, Mexican lead was likely to flow to the U. K. instead of to the U. S.

There was little doubt that the declines on the LME also were a major contributing factor in the 0.50c reduction in the domestic price on January 13. Other contributing factors were the heavy flow of scrap and the lessened consuming demand. Consumer buying had slackened when the price hit 16.50c.

Zinc Price Higher

The 0.50c a pound boost in the domestic zinc quotation on January 6 to a basis of 13.50c a pound East St. Louis for the Prime Western grade also reflected the upward trend on the LME for zinc. News of the drop in the lead price on January 13 had its effect on zinc in that the consumers of this metal were inclined to wait and see what effect the lower London market was likely to have on the domestic quotation.

The increase was no surprise. With the London zinc price above the domestic parity it was more profitable to sell domestically refined zinc from foreign concentrates in the foreign market than in the U. S. The disparity in prices also discouraged the shipments of foreign zinc to the U. S. While there is no

zinc shortage in the U. S., nevertheless it was felt that this market could not along without foreign metal. Therefore the domestic price was boosted 0.50c to bring the U. K. and U. S. markets more in line.

Tin Price Weakens

The price for tin weakened during the month in review. Spot Straits tin was quoted in this space at 109.50c a pound New York, for December 20. Since then the price gradually eased off to 105.625c on January 13. For the December 20-January 13 period, the 109.50c was the high, with the 105.625c quotation the low.

Silver Price Fluctuates

Fluctuations in the price of silver marked December and January quotations. The last quoted price in this space was 90.75c an ounce, following an advance of 59 points on December 14. On December 17 the price declined 0.25c, to 90.50c. On January 6 it again advanced, by 0.50c, to 91.00c. But on January 9 it again declined, by 0.50c, to 90.50c an ounce.

Quicksilver Easier

The price for spot quicksilver weakened during the month in review although the spot supply situation remained tight. Forward metal, however, for January delivery was offered at a sufficient discount so that consumers apparently preferred buy-

ing the cheaper metal. Spot quicksilver declined to \$280 to \$282 per flask of 76 pounds on December 28, as against the previous range of \$280 to \$285. On January 11 the price weakened another \$1, to \$279 to \$281.

Aluminum Tight

Although primary producers continued to stress peak production records, most consumers expect a tight supply situation for this metal to continue through the first half of 1956. Production in 1955 was estimated at 3,131,568,856 pounds, a new record, as against 2,921,130,891 pounds in 1954.

Primary producers' aluminum prices were unchanged in the U. S. at 24.40c a pound for the 30-pound ingot 99 per cent plus. But in Canada, the Aluminum Co. of Canada (Alcan) boosted its price for primary ingot to 22.25c a pound, a rise of 1.25c, effective January 1.

Intense drought, plus drastically increased demand, forced the Tennessee Valley Authority to cut down on power it supplies to a dozen industrial plants in the Tennessee valley area, including aluminum, steel, alloy and chemical plants. The TVA, however, is curtailing delivery of power to the average consumer nor to its biggest customer, the Government atomic plants in the area.

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NATIONAL BUSINESS PRESS

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Daily Metal Quotations in December, 1955

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter
(In Cents Per Pound)

	Copper			Tin Straits New York		Lead		Zinc		Alum- inum		Anti- mony		Silver				
	Producers' Price	Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price f. a. s. N. Y.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West f. o. b.	Prime West Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	Virgin 99%	Domestic Spot 99.5% f. o. b. Laredo	(Ounce) New York
1	43.00	43.00	48.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	101.25	100.875	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.75
2	43.00	43.00	48.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	102.25	102.25	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
3	43.00	43.00	48.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	.....
5	43.00	43.00	48.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	103.75	103.75	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
6	43.00	43.00	48.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	104.375	104.375	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.16
7	43.00	43.00	48.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	105.625	105.625	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.16
8	43.00	43.00	48.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	109.25	109.25	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.16
9	43.00	43.00	48.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	109.00	109.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.16
10	43.00	43.00	48.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	.....
12	43.00	43.00	98.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	109.50	109.50	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.16
13	43.00	43.00	49.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	110.00	110.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.16
14	43.00	43.00	49.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	109.75	109.75	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.75
15	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	110.00	110.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.75
16	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	110.50	110.00	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.75
17	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	.....
19	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	110.25	109.50	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
20	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	109.50	109.25	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
21	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	109.375	109.25	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
22	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	109.375	109.25	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
23	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	109.375	109.25	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
24	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	.....
27	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	109.25	108.375	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
28	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	108.75	107.50	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
29	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	108.75	108.00	16.00	15.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
30	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	108.50	108.00	16.00	15.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.50
31	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	.....	.....	16.00	15.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	.....
AV.	43.00	43.00	49.42	42.70	43.00	Nom.	108.02	107.75	15.36	15.36	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.45
HL	43.00	43.00	50.00	42.70	43.00	Nom.	110.50	110.00	16.00	15.80	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.75
LO.	43.00	43.00	48.60	42.70	43.00	Nom.	101.25	100.875	15.50	15.30	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.35	14.75	24.40	33.00	90.16

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DAILY METAL REPORTER

425 West 25th Street

New York 1, N. Y.

More Nickel Seen Available in 1956 for Civilian Needs

(Continued from page 8)

mining and cement industries showed a gain over 1954. Modification of one type of 'Ni-Hard' cast irons has led to the development of materials having the same abrasion-resistance with a considerable increase in toughness. This will permit application of heavy-sectioned 'Ni-Hard' castings in some fields where they are subjected to severe impact conditions.

Production of 'Ni-Resist' corrosion-resisting nickel cast irons showed some improvement in 1955. These alloys are employed in components of industrial equipment where resistance to corrosion, heat and wear is required. The trade mark 'Ni-Resist' has also been applied to new nickel alloyed cast irons which are in a group of magnesium-treated, corrosion and heat resistant, high strength, austenitic cast irons. These new alloys have created considerable interest in the chemical processing and petroleum industries and among manufacturers of high-powered engines.

Consumption of nickel as a catalyst during 1955 by the chemical and allied industries again showed an increase. Quantities of nickel compounds used by the ceramics and electronics industries were also higher.

Nickel Outlook

Free world nickel production in 1956 is expected to continue to show an increase, with output estimated at 442,000,000 pounds, a gain of approximately 65 per cent above pre-Korean War 1949 production. This higher output should result in more of the metal becoming available for industry in 1956 than in 1955.

Washington Report

(Continued from page 5)

had recommended Merritt-Chapman and Scott for the job, and while he thought that firm was fully qualified for the assignment, he wanted two companies to share the responsibility. Mr. Mansure said he recommended the Snare Corp. because of its experience in Cuba and familiarity with the type of work required.

Thorium Metal Price Set

The Atomic Energy Commission on January 11 established a revised basic price of \$43 per kilogram for thorium metal. This price will apply to licensees who plan to use the thorium metal in nuclear reactors and for other enterprises for peacetime applications of atomic energy. The AEC plans to sell or lease thorium

metal in limited quantities only until industry is prepared to meet commercial requirements.

The AEC also announced late in December it will institute a system of competitive bidding for leasing uranium deposits developed by the commission on public and other lands under its control. No leases have been issued since 1953.

Machine Tool Policy

The Office of Defense Mobilization on January 6 issued an order yesterday setting up a new reserve machine tool program which allows tools in storage to be put to work now if they are needed to speed production of defense goods. A Defense Department official indicated, however, the department will not change the volume of tools that will be purchased by the armed services in the future.

The reserve machine tools and facilities program was set up by the ODM in 1953, with the tools to be kept in storage and not available for current use.

British Metal Markets

(Continued from page 13)

The situation, at any rate in prospect, has not been helped by the fact that the Mount Isa smelter in Australia had to close for a month owing to the shortage of coal supplies, with the loss of about 3,000 tons of output, all of which normally comes to the U. K. for refining. The high prices currently prevailing are reported to have brought out some additional supplies of scrap, but these are unlikely to be sufficiently large materially to affect the general market position.

Zinc Market Bullish

The bullish atmosphere in some of the other markets, particularly lead, has spread to zinc in recent weeks, and prices have moved up to well above £100 a ton, with the result that for the first time in peacetime trading, none of the metal dealt in on the London Metal Exchange are at present quoted at less than £100 a ton.

The strength of the London market which has been accompanied by a widening in the backwardation, is clear evidence that buyers are most anxious about their future supplies, and are prepared to offer inducements for metal to flow to this country rather than to the American market. London having moved above the U. S. parity, it is expected that despite their recent reluctance to raise the domestic quotation, U. S. producers may be forced to do so. If this occurs the situation recently in evidence in lead may be repeated in zinc, where first London then America makes the running for higher price levels in both markets.

On the consumption side, there is nothing very fresh to report, most of the main outlets still being pretty busy, although there are still some doubts as to whether the motor car trade this year will be as active as it was in 1955, in which case some falling off in the demand for special high

grade zinc in zinc alloy diecastings might occur.

It is, perhaps, not without significance that the British Government forward contracts for zinc which were an aftermath of the control period have now come to an end, except in a few minor instances, although metal against these will continue to arrive in this country until the end of March. This will certainly leave the way free for straightforward competition for Canadian zinc between this country and America, should market conditions so dictate. For the present high grade and special high grade are very short and are commanding big premiums over the L. M. E. prices.

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports stocks of imported lead and English refined lead at the end of October as 30,163 tons and 11,898 tons compared with 32,007 tons and 10,905 tons respectively at the end of September. 18,687 tons of lead were imported during the month, and production totalled 7,273 tons.

Consumption during October, full details of which appear below, was 20,187 tons of imported virgin and 5,862 tons of English refined, compared with 6,139 tons of each in September.

	Oct. 1955	1954	Jan.-Oct. 1955
Cables	10,233	69,392	89,310
Batteries—as metal ..	2,801	25,563r	25,894r
Battery Oxides ..	2,578	22,826r	23,576r
Tetraethyl Lead ..	1,828	12,138	17,753
Other Oxides and Compounds	2,832	22,730r	23,526r
White Lead	1,145	9,838	9,400
Shot	412	4,184	3,932
Sheet and Pipe ..	7,578	65,873	66,180
Foil and Collapsible Tubes	458	3,951	4,217
Other Rolled and Extruded	720	6,421	6,985
Solder	1,142	10,222	11,206
Alloys	1,314	12,369	13,148
Misc. uses	1,080	11,398	11,068
	34,121	276,905r	306,285r

of which:
Imported Virgin Lead 20,187 | 158,883r | 174,875r || English Refined .. | 5,862 | 54,585 | 56,367 |
| Scrap including remelted | 8,072 | 63,437r | 75,043r |

Note: r—revised.

U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

Stocks of zinc in the U. K. at the end of October showed a slight drop on end September stocks, reports the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. Total stocks were 54,679 tons (of which 22,636 tons were held by consumers and 3,107 tons were in L. M. E. approved warehouses) compared with 60,806 tons at the end of September. Imports during October totalled 12,356 tons and production was 6,231 tons.

Consumption during the month (full details of which are given below) was 29,460 tons compared with 30,056 tons in September.

	Oct. 1955	1954	Jan.-Oct. 1955
Brass	10,716	89,595	100,850
Galvanising	8,994	88,073	88,623
of which:			
General	3,019	27,716	28,725
Sheet	2,537	29,122	27,798
Wire	1,947	17,577	18,418
Tube	1,491	13,658	13,882
Roller Zinc	2,044	18,797	18,794
Zinc Oxide	2,273	25,092	25,100
Zinc Diecasting and Forming Alloy ..	3,408	28,602	33,728
Zinc Dust	1,028	7,381	9,288
Misc. Uses	997	9,912	10,015
	29,460	267,272	286,308

of which:
Virgin Zinc: High Purity (99.99%) .. 4,807 | 31,176 | 36,631 || Electro and High Grade | 5,908 | 54,928 | 54,303 |
Prime Western g.o.b. and de-based	11,288	110,780	116,491
Remelted Zinc	452	4,315	4,754
Brass and Other copper alloy scrap ..	4,800	38,679	43,755
Scrap zinc metal, alloy residues etc.	3,205	27,394	30,464

Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined Production	Deliveries to Customers	Refined Stock End of Period	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary				Blister	Refined	Total
1954								
Nov.	221,559	9,410	222,458	225,840	216,687	+ 8,511	+ 5,480	+13,991
Dec.	215,377	12,532	242,635	229,154	228,637	-14,726	+11,950	- 2,776
1954 Total ..	2,358,107	107,745	2,466,547	2,453,954	228,637	- 695	-139,605	-140,300
1955								
Jan.	196,513	9,229	209,583	226,984	205,278	- 3,841	-23,359	-27,200
Feb.	203,338	13,472	212,823	225,255	188,916	+ 3,987	-16,362	-12,375
Mar.	231,701	10,558	237,526	235,118	195,064	+ 4,733	+ 6,148	+10,881
Apr.	231,236	10,842	224,525	221,415	200,835	+17,553	+ 5,771	+23,324
May	229,774	12,305	251,791	233,777	219,960	- 9,712	+19,125	+ 9,413
June	232,058	11,898	240,499	248,449	209,945	+ 3,416	-10,015	- 6,599
July	167,746	8,279	159,499	149,643	219,643	+16,626	+ 9,698	+26,324
Aug.	195,394	10,138	208,974	200,049	230,022	- 3,441	+10,379	+ 6,938
Sept.	236,949	13,788	248,481	262,118	228,002	+ 2,256	- 2,020	+ 236
Oct.	245,462	11,439	244,255	246,898	227,261	-12,646	- 741	+11,905
Nov.	229,736	9,304	239,259	248,904	218,442	- 1,283	- 8,819	-10,102
Dec.	214,723	11,712	252,259	248,447	220,085	-23,824	+ 1,643	-22,181
1955 Total ..	2,614,271	133,004	2,728,219	2,747,057	220,085	+19,116	- 8,552	+10,564

In U. S. A.

1954								
Nov.	88,567	9,052	115,917	118,707	37,094	.....	+ 3,804	.....
Dec.	85,581	12,152	133,523	121,907	47,108	.....	+10,014	.....
1954 Total ..	863,721	102,472	1,311,031	1,208,755	47,108	.....	-40,604	.....
1955								
Jan.	86,931	8,879	123,840	113,949	45,982	.....	- 1,126	.....
Feb.	89,078	13,246	123,162	108,503	44,579	.....	-1,403	.....
Mar.	98,171	10,239	135,701	131,354	46,091	.....	+ 1,512	.....
April	93,669	10,599	122,129	119,863	42,759	.....	+ 3,332	.....
May	95,042	11,731	135,042	124,853	43,340	.....	+ 581	.....
June	90,645	11,295	130,881	132,730	38,533	.....	- 4,807	.....
July	31,346	7,614	51,182	60,143	36,293	.....	- 2,240	.....
Aug.	67,990	9,364	98,732	90,078	49,350	.....	+13,057	.....
Sept.	96,343	12,739	139,880	144,571	53,625	.....	+ 4,275	.....
Oct.	99,514	10,279	127,865	133,834	49,738	.....	- 3,887	.....
Nov.	94,287	7,888	133,711	141,007	48,736	.....	- 1,002	.....
Dec.	94,064	10,911	145,423	138,803	61,554	.....	+12,818	.....
1955 Total ..	1,037,580	124,759	1,467,448	1,439,758	61,554	.....	+14,446	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1954								
Nov.	132,992	358	106,541	107,133	149,593	.....	+ 1,676	.....
Dec.	129,796	380	109,112	109,528	181,529	.....	+ 1,936	.....
1954 Total ..	1,494,386	5,273	1,155,516	1,247,120	181,529	.....	-99,001	.....
1955								
Jan.	109,582	350	85,743	113,035	159,296	.....	-22,233	.....
Feb.	114,260	208	89,661	116,752	144,337	.....	-14,959	.....
Mar.	133,530	319	101,825	103,764	148,973	.....	+ 4,636	.....
April	137,567	283	102,396	101,552	158,076	.....	+ 9,103	.....
May	134,732	574	116,749	108,924	176,620	.....	+18,544	.....
June	141,413	603	108,317	115,719	171,412	.....	- 5,208	.....
July	135,900	765	109,659	89,500	183,350	.....	+11,938	.....
Aug.	127,405	774	110,242	110,701	180,672	.....	- 2,678	.....
Sept.	140,606	1,049	108,601	117,547	174,377	.....	- 6,295	.....
Oct.	145,948	1,160	116,490	113,064	177,523	.....	+ 3,146	.....
Nov.	135,089	1,419	107,097	106,951	169,706	.....	- 7,817	.....
Dec.	120,659	801	104,836	109,644	158,531	.....	-11,175	.....
1955 Total ..	1,576,691	8,305	1,260,771	1,307,299	158,531	.....	-22,998	.....

*Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Producers' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.50	24.50	29.88	30.24
Feb.	24.50	25.46	29.88	33.00
Mar.	24.50	31.49	29.93	33.222
Apr.	24.50	30.59	29.98	36.00
May	27.829	29.72	30.00	36.00
June	24.50	29.94	30.00	36.00
July	24.50	29.92	30.00	36.00
Aug.	24.50	29.69	30.00	37.81
Sept.	24.50	29.75	30.00	43.00
Oct.	24.50	29.80	30.00	43.00
Nov.	24.50	29.88	30.00	43.00
Dec.	24.50	29.88	30.00	43.00
Aver.	24.50	29.15	29.97	37.522

Lake Copper

Producers' Price, Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.625	24.625	30.00	30.12
Feb.	24.625	24.625	30.00	33.00
Mar.	24.625	32.00	30.00	33.56
Apr.	24.625	32.23	30.00	36.00
May	24.625	Nom	30.00	36.00
June	24.625	30.125	30.00	36.00
July	24.625	30.125	30.00	36.00
Aug.	24.625	30.125	30.00	37.46
Sept.	24.625	30.125	30.00	43.00
Oct.	24.625	30.125	30.00	43.00
Nov.	24.625	30.125	30.00	43.00
Dec.	24.625	30.038	30.00	43.00
Aver.	24.625	29.47	30.00	37.51

Export Copper

Electrolytic f. a. s. New York
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27.50	34.825	28.635	35.29
Feb.	27.50	34.825	28.59	38.41
Mar.	27.50	35.131	29.544	42.58
Apr.	27.50	35.89	29.93	42.78
May	24.50	29.89	30.00	39.76
June	34.415	29.75	30.00	42.74
July	34.537	29.692	30.00	43.77
Aug.	34.825	29.075	30.00	45.50
Sept.	34.852	29.00	30.80	Nom.
Oct.	34.825	29.023	33.22	Nom.
Nov.	34.825	28.875	32.832	Nom.
Dec.	34.825	28.774	33.37	Nom.
Aver.	31.742	31.128	30.58	41.34

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consumed by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1949						
Total	354,992	82,793	285,298	189,407	1,053,225	— 36,920
1950						
Total	290,241	92,372	288,392	313,052	1,438,327	—218,831
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	—285,886
1952						
Total	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	1,389,451	—201,362
1953						
June	363,020	40,759	297,387	268,099	132,615	—161,701
July	375,629	39,936	302,113	259,641	91,826	—146,189
Aug.	366,244	42,490	305,204	235,893	113,250	—132,363
Sept.	358,081	38,593	307,612	206,476	111,805	—117,414
Oct.	352,091	31,035	305,431	187,438	116,259	—109,743
Nov.	350,804	34,380	305,877	165,047	102,258	— 85,740
Dec.	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	83,652	— 74,678
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,869	.....
1954						
Jan.	355,632	26,423	307,014	142,588	100,805	— 67,547
Feb.	349,661	26,227	305,670	122,999	94,975	— 52,781
Mar.	341,693	28,836	304,065	123,887	103,796	— 57,423
Apr.	341,616	30,677	302,391	124,559	104,943	— 54,667
May	349,796	33,210	305,504	123,039	102,810	— 45,537
June	351,518	43,723	304,833	122,218	104,531	— 31,810
July	370,287	41,104	307,352	130,576	80,751	— 26,537
Aug.	359,474	58,007	302,423	131,514	102,966	— 16,456
Sept.	341,726	50,650	300,603	148,515	106,628	— 56,742
Oct.	330,787	50,240	299,068	135,140	116,232	— 53,181
Nov.	335,515	55,517	301,097	137,076	114,392	— 47,341
Dec.	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	99,479	— 22,549
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Jan.	334,105	66,122	302,658	159,016	136,539	— 61,447
Feb.	323,425	75,840	301,597	180,898	118,786	— 83,230
Mar.	311,235	85,859	301,937	187,827	143,544	— 92,670
Apr.	316,575	88,992	304,117	205,308	115,073	—103,858
May	327,343	111,715	309,219	323,279	113,485	—102,440
June	327,696	126,703	309,972	234,578	132,377	— 90,151
July	312,587	165,505	301,048	286,095	75,846	—109,051
Aug.	304,097	150,854	303,089	283,653	97,688	—131,791
Sept.	334,996	133,391	314,111	270,102	113,628	—115,826
Oct.	353,469	135,075	313,048	275,255	115,453	— 99,759
Nov.	373,314	139,855	313,779	283,953	122,332	— 84,563

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	3,077	7,080	10,172	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047
Feb.	1,576	5,394	11,890	20,238	12,500	5,153	8,633	10,387	8,490	15,198
Mar.	2,116	9,187	11,954	20,678	13,583	7,912	6,248	19,991	9,788	12,198
Apr.	2,750	13,065	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,584	9,004	13,162
May	2,455	14,264	16,357	14,237	8,749	4,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133
June	2,230	9,883	11,176	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765
July	2,581	8,578	8,370	7,782	10,040	6,442	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988
Aug.	2,117	8,572	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	12,197
Sept.	4,832	10,611	16,001	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,087
Oct.	2,932	8,532	10,854	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	12,897
Nov.	3,079	8,070	7,625	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	9,865
Dec.	4,081	9,154	11,826	10,533	7,178	4,539	6,208	11,476	14,876	13,180
Total	33,826	112,386	147,931	156,393	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	154,714

*As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze Industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	41,021	29,196	27,841	26,998	19,456	18,874	25,416	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201
Feb.	39,297	24,580	24,686	22,487	18,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	26,349
Mar.	41,988	27,176	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	28,890	28,256	23,653	29,713
Apr.	40,118	30,228	24,577	25,177	16,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641
May	37,262	27,333	19,525	23,716	11,114	23,643	38,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	23,708
June	32,613	31,449	16,929	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141
July	27,995	26,677	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513
Aug.	25,372	27,896	18,589	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,286	21,807	20,156	21,684	27,018
Sept.	20,165	27,390	19,025	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,468	22,464	26,345
Oct.	23,527	31,461	22,806	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228
Nov.	22,966	29,332	21,666	21,731	19,438	31,748	22,544	29,441	21,860	23,061	25,192
Dec.	20,488	27,206	23,862	20,954	17,960	28,675	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,273	.....
Total	372,812	339,724	263,711	278,590	178,443	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,238	.....
Aver.	31,688	28,310	21,976	23,232	14,837	25,297	27,615	28,145	22,604	21,936	.....

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1952				
Ttl.	36,758	1,726	885,985	924,469
1953				
Ttl.	38,900	2,237	885,174	926,448
1954				
June	3,228	154	69,577	72,959
July	2,976	139	63,436	66,551
Aug.	2,947	155	48,566	51,668
Sept.	3,427	157	58,527	62,111
Oct.	3,683	150	67,382	71,215
Nov.	3,660	136	75,412	79,208
Dec.	4,156	137	77,124	81,417
Ttl.	39,846	1,850	794,555	836,251
1955				
Jan.	5,054	175	78,062	83,291
Feb.	5,338	185	78,058	83,581
Mar.	6,654	220	86,854	93,728
Apr.	5,644	190	83,274	89,108
May	4,606	199	85,984	90,789
June	5,192	189	84,126	89,507
July	4,677	169	28,507	33,353
Aug.	5,028	125	62,104	67,257
Sept.	6,927	130	83,211	90,268
Oct.	6,552	128	85,430	92,110

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1954				
Oct.	28.02	26.52	25.02	24.965
Nov.	28.55	27.05	25.55	25.43
Dec.	28.85	27.35	25.85	25.82
Av.	26.75	25.22	23.69	22.92
1955				
Jan.	30.08	28.58	27.08	26.44
Feb.	32.80	31.30	29.73	27.92
Mar.	34.28	32.78	31.03	29.43
Apr.	34.48	32.98	31.23	30.61
May	33.70	32.20	30.45	30.00
June	35.57	34.07	32.32	31.61
July	37.39	35.89	34.04	33.06
Aug.	39.93	38.43	36.40	34.24
Sept.	43.88	42.38	40.00	38.21
Oct.	39.48	37.98	36.69	35.83
Nov.	40.08	38.58	36.33	36.34
Dec.	42.75	41.25	38.79	38.71
Av.	37.035	35.535	33.59	32.70

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1954				
Oct.	27.675	26.175	22.70	17.78
Nov.	28.07	26.57	23.20	18.07
Dec.	28.50	27.00	23.71	18.21
Av.	26.59	25.07	20.99	16.24
1955				
Jan.	29.35	27.85	24.36	19.07
Feb.	30.85	29.35	26.27	20.66
Mar.	33.66	31.83	27.44	21.43
Apr.	33.73	31.99	27.90	21.38
May	33.66	32.16	27.08	24.18
June	34.79	33.29	27.77	20.63
July	36.83	35.33	30.15	22,535
Aug.	39.74	38.24	32.67	23.76
Sept.	43.88	42.38	35.01	24.96
Oct.	39.468	37.968	32.22	22.80
Nov.	40.08	38.58	33.15	22.53
Dec.	43.58	41.22	34.84	24.22
Av.	36.63	35.02	29.905	22.35

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1949	38,644	542,676	581,320	70,424	355,905
1950	70,424	571,763	642,187	35,619	499,637
1951	35,619	486,874	522,493	25,339	496,184
1952	25,339	532,778	558,117	43,560	492,091
1953	43,560	533,883	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954					
January	81,152	48,518	129,670	92,496	37,108
February	92,496	42,046	134,542	97,981	36,551
March	97,981	50,808	148,789	100,927	47,837
April	100,927	46,730	147,657	100,441	47,161
May	100,441	49,139	149,580	109,302	40,183
June	109,302	42,317	151,619	104,626	46,987
July	104,626	35,716	140,342	93,030	37,402
August	93,030	44,089	137,119	84,429	43,402
September	84,429	47,762	132,191	93,358	30,891
October	93,358	51,276	144,634	95,496	36,307
November	95,496	46,711	142,207	94,387	34,913
December	94,387	46,506	140,893	92,719	37,017
Total		551,618	632,770		475,551
1955					
January	92,719	44,780	137,499	84,882	40,451
February	84,882	40,173	125,055	64,938	46,645
March	64,938	50,308	115,246	59,881	42,381
April	59,881	50,274	110,155	54,956	44,878
May	54,956	45,435	100,391	50,947	46,130
June	50,947	48,150	99,097	44,665	44,985
July	44,665	23,850	68,515	39,856	26,547
August	39,856	36,912	76,768	34,111	41,469
September	34,111	50,453	84,564	30,753	46,250
October	30,753	52,747	84,500	29,913	52,062
November	29,913	52,623	82,536	28,855	51,370

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sun-dries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1949	56,273	12,443	1,139	72,475	3,190	37,549	4,117	168,719
1950	66,646	28,854	3,304	93,297	6,374	60,118	10,450	230,594
1951	70,149	32,099	2,063	75,337	5,583	48,248	3,550	259,155
1952	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953								
Aug.	5,226	2,335	120	9,435	745	5,382	268	17,325
Sept.	6,494	2,162	105	7,274	1,088	5,261	199	19,015
Oct.	9,612	2,782	160	6,346	307	4,628	1,987	19,165
Nov.	6,920	3,352	312	4,452	385	4,876	982	21,955
Dec.	6,220	1,896	72	3,985	206	3,350	402	18,876
Total	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954								
Jan.	6,273	2,955	....	5,077	964	5,051	628	16,160
Feb.	6,040	2,170	....	5,890	798	3,682	254	17,717
Mar.	7,620	2,405	252	6,663	149	6,818	492	23,438
Apr.	6,207	2,550	361	6,341	308	5,194	342	25,798
May	6,030	2,310	276	5,635	250	4,621	1,020	20,041
June	6,116	3,700	122	5,711	406	6,525	1,114	23,293
July	4,000	1,500	....	6,690	415	4,121	861	19,608
Aug.	8,799	3,358	146	6,111	838	5,377	1,152	17,621
Sept.	4,602	1,653	564	4,110	20	4,667	851	14,424
Oct.	6,142	1,970	657	4,172	383	4,581	829	17,573
Nov.	5,816	3,795	333	3,898	520	3,202	721	16,628
Dec.	7,707	1,880	100	5,790	141	3,530	906	16,963
Total	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Jan.	7,044	1,570	36	5,158	213	4,451	857	21,122
Feb.	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373
Mar.	6,538	2,340	614	6,897	240	3,807	1,167	20,778
Apr.	5,909	2,625	201	6,533	463	5,178	1,234	22,735
May	6,145	2,950	251	8,127	321	4,435	1,145	22,756
June	6,623	950	50	6,833	290	5,175	1,293	23,816
July	2,313	150	307	4,365	100	3,763	946	14,603
Aug.	5,772	2,800	210	4,794	290	3,741	1,230	22,632
Sept.	6,552	2,295	415	7,794	354	4,711	1,149	22,980
Oct.	6,772	3,026	85	9,819	564	4,899	1,287	25,610
Nov.	6,606	2,433	70	13,875	387	3,795	874	23,330

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)

Monthly Average Prices

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	14.192	13.26	15.00
Feb.	19.00	13.50	12.82	15.00
Mar.	19.00	13.404	12.94	15.00
Apr.	18.92	12.64	13.91	15.00
May	15.731	12.75	14.00	15.00
June	15.26	13.413	14.11	15.00
July	16.00	13.683	14.00	15.00
Aug.	16.00	14.00	14.06	15.00
Sept.	16.00	13.74	14.60	15.12
Oct.	14.426	13.50	14.975	15.50
Nov.	14.18	13.50	15.00	15.50
Dec.	14.125	13.50	15.00	15.56
Av.	16.47	13.485	14.06	15.14

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)

Monthly Average Prices

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.00	19.192	18.26	20.00
Feb.	24.00	18.50	17.82	20.00
Mar.	24.00	18.404	17.94	20.00
Apr.	23.92	17.64	18.91	20.00
May	20.81	17.75	19.00	20.00
June	20.65	19.413	19.11	20.00
July	21.00	18.683	19.00	20.00
Aug.	21.00	19.00	19.06	20.00
Sept.	21.00	18.74	19.60	20.12
Oct.	19.48	18.50	19.975	20.50
Nov.	19.18	18.50	20.00	20.50
Dec.	19.125	18.50	20.00	20.56

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers.

(In thousands of units)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,639	1,571	1,788	1,478
Feb.	963	1,162	1,422	1,647
Mar.	769	1,202	1,194	1,321
Apr.	850	1,245	1,150	1,281
May	1,137	1,455	1,391	1,572
June	1,535	2,004	1,834	1,794
July	2,526	2,528	2,288	2,024
Aug.	2,905	2,707	2,481	2,774
Sept.	2,874	2,852	2,728	3,039
Oct.	3,112	2,825	2,667	3,036
Nov.	2,168	2,173	2,410	2,622
Dec.	1,975	1,890	1,796	....
Total	22,453	23,614	23,149	....

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Antimonial lead	Total Stocks
1951							
Jan. 1	69,757	11,993	4,959	15,341	28,894	6,725	137,669
1952							
Jan. 1	67,817	11,315	3,909	15,700	18,518	6,821	124,080
1953							
Jan. 1	65,771	17,583	3,105	19,759	31,405	12,155	149,778
1954							
Jan. 1	67,688	17,920	2,867	26,713	65,036	16,116	196,340
Feb. 1	63,032	12,790	3,406	28,050	77,805	14,691	199,774
Mar. 1	63,175	12,226	4,482	28,140	83,183	14,798	206,044
Apr. 1	68,520	13,377	2,631	28,841	88,942	11,985	214,296
May 1	67,270	14,624	2,715	28,257	88,464	11,977	213,307
June 1	64,103	10,906	1,948	27,105	97,420	11,882	212,764
July 1	61,669	12,241	3,660	26,046	94,828	9,798	208,242
Aug. 1	63,093	17,196	2,592	30,301	80,820	12,210	206,212
Sept. 1	62,851	18,688	2,903	29,792	72,150	12,279	198,663
Oct. 1	63,731	18,771	4,155	29,024	79,190	14,168	209,039
Nov. 1	59,660	17,095	3,265	28,373	80,650	14,846	203,889
Dec. 1	57,452	16,888	2,570	27,816	79,814	14,573	199,113
1955							
Jan. 1	62,074	18,170	1,723	27,164	77,930	14,789	201,850
Feb. 1	59,303	15,485	3,133	29,393	69,980	14,902	192,196
Mar. 1	64,492	17,741	3,781	28,467	52,734	12,204	179,419
Apr. 1	57,577	20,063	2,309	28,564	47,496	12,385	168,394
May 1	59,686	17,468	3,496	25,373	43,207	11,749	160,979
June 1	59,632	17,705	1,941	27,979	39,892	11,055	158,204
July 1	58,182	14,707	2,941	30,579	34,432	10,233	151,074
Aug. 1	65,476	10,065	1,303	26,792	30,077	9,779	143,492
Sept. 1	75,057	17,183	3,744	29,660	26,859	7,252	159,755
Oct. 1	70,628	19,083	4,217	28,424	23,292	7,461	153,105
Nov. 1	71,257	20,682	4,276	28,596	21,828	8,085	154,724
Dec. 1	64,109	20,232	4,377	27,486	19,592	9,263	145,059

N. Y. Lead Price Changes (Effective Date)

1949	1953
Nov. 16....12.50	Jan. 7....14.50
Nov. 21....12.00	Jan. 12....14.00
1950	Feb. 2....13.50
Mar. 9....11.00	Mar. 4....13.00
Mar. 14....10.50	Mar. 10....13.50
Apr. 20....10.75	Apr. 7....13.00
Apr. 26....11.00	Apr. 16....12.50
May 4....11.25	Apr. 21....12.00
May 10....11.50	Apr. 29....12.50
May 11....12.00	May 18....12.75
June 23....11.50	May 19....13.00
1951	May 26....13.15
June 28....11.00	June 11....13.50
July 12....11.50	July 20....13.75
July 13....12.00	July 23....14.00
Aug. 15....13.00	Sept. 16....13.50
Aug. 21....14.00	1954
Sept. 1....15.00	Jan. 18....13.00
Sept. 8....16.00	Feb. 18....12.50
Oct. 2...19.00	Mar. 9....12.75
Oct. 31....17.00	Mar. 10....13.00
1952	Mar. 26....13.25
Apr. 29....18.00	Mar. 29....13.50
May 2....17.00	Apr. 1....13.75
May 12....15.00	Apr. 12....14.00
June 23....15.50	June 2....14.25
June 24....16.00	June 15....14.00
Oct. 7....15.00	Aug. 25....14.25
Oct. 14....14.00	Sept. 7....14.50
Oct. 22....13.50	Sept. 15....14.75
Nov. 3....14.00	Oct. 4....14.875
Nov. 10....14.20	Oct. 5....15.00
Nov. 11....14.50	1955
Nov. 20....14.25	Oct. 23....15.00
Nov. 24....14.00	15.50
Dec. 22....14.25	Oct. 26....15.50
Dec. 29....14.50	Dec. 29....16.00
Dec. 31....14.75	1956
	Jan. 4....16.50
	Jan. 13....16.00

*OFA Ceiling. †Returned to OFA Ceiling.
**OPS Ceiling.

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1950 Total	430,072	76,160	506,232	43,666	549,898
1951 Total	376,851	75,515	452,366	36,510	488,876
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954					
January	26,202	13,309	39,511	3,162	42,673
February	29,342	10,888	40,230	3,373	43,603
March	31,520	12,006	43,526	3,550	47,076
April	28,508	13,173	41,681	4,524	46,205
May	25,762	11,141	36,903	4,484	41,387
June	28,266	11,750	40,016	3,300	43,316
July	26,975	14,984	41,959	3,742	45,701
August	28,835	12,820	41,655	4,060	45,715
September	25,244	20,807	46,051	4,450	50,501
October	26,884	12,561	39,455	5,134	44,579
November	29,107	8,622	37,729	5,628	43,357
December	29,646	16,020	45,666	4,457	50,123
Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
January	28,767	11,502	40,269	3,509	43,778
February	27,456	17,400	44,856	2,738	47,594
March	30,056	11,104	41,160	3,291	44,451
April	28,707	16,347	45,054	3,249	48,303
May	28,511	13,377	41,888	4,879	48,767
June	28,273	14,667	42,940	4,509	47,449
July	23,027	3,826	26,853	649	27,502
August	30,249	11,859	42,108	3,942	46,050
September	29,377	14,881	44,258	3,623	47,881
October	30,073	20,845	50,918	5,655	56,573
November	27,736	13,022	40,758	3,802	44,560

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) Inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	7,430	11,572	14,691	14,902
Feb.	7,805	10,736	14,798	12,204
Mar.	9,169	11,484	11,985	12,385
Apr.	9,646	11,248	11,977	11,740
May	9,931	10,764	11,882	11,055
June	10,323	14,335	9,798	10,233
July	10,049	14,247	12,210	9,779
Aug.	11,253	14,748	12,279	7,252
Sept.	9,874	15,877	14,168	7,461
Oct.	10,967	15,742	14,846	8,085
Nov.	11,143	16,498	14,573	9,263
Dec.	12,155	16,116	14,789	.....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	5,767	2,937	3,768	4,529
Feb.	4,395	3,682	4,257	4,777
Mar.	3,800	5,353	4,475	6,202
Apr.	3,162	5,027	4,470	5,343
May	2,347	6,497	4,373	4,737
June	5,303	9,270	3,796	4,792
July	6,352	5,259	5,991	1,153
Aug.	6,492	4,668	6,455	2,946
Sept.	4,748	5,509	5,869	6,650
Oct.	5,867	5,100	5,532	8,016
Nov.	4,674	5,400	5,364	7,985
Dec.	3,947	3,080	5,255	....

Total 56,854 61,762 59,875

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products	1955			
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
Ammunition	28,642	5,034	4,435	
Bearing metals	27,236	3,559	3,500	
Brass and bronze	18,828	1,881	2,134	
Cable covering	98,785	11,072	12,044	
Calking lead	59,820	5,981	4,427	
Casting metals	11,320	1,190	1,067	
Collapsible tubes	8,030	891	1,230	
Foil	4,625	740	590	
Pipes, traps and bends	25,065	2,805	2,527	
Sheet lead	25,507	2,526	2,631	
Solder	74,570	7,558	7,859	
Storage batteries (antimonial lead)	156,321	17,859	19,460	
..... (acidless)	150,395	18,397	19,006	
Tarred metal	1,943	334	505	
Type metal	21,291	2,094	2,267	
Total	713,740	82,101	83,164	
Pigments:				
White lead	15,603	1,979	1,566	
Red lead and litharge	71,360	6,387	7,837	
Pigment colors	12,613	1,314	1,495	
Other	9,596	1,655	1,174	
Total	109,232	11,335	12,072	
Chemicals:				
Tetraethyl lead	133,999	14,423	15,771	
Misc. chemicals	671	63	183	
Total	134,670	14,486	15,954	
Misc. Uses:				
Annealing	4,240	391	424	
Galvanizing	1,753	199	195	
Lead plating	555	30	61	
Weights and ballast	5,756	615	583	
Total	12,304	1,235	1,263	
Other Uses				
Unclassified	13,625	1,355	1,257	
Total Reported	983,571	110,512	113,710	
Estimated unreported consumption	10,000	1,000	1,000	
Total	993,600	111,500	114,700	
Daily average:	3,268	3,717	3,700	

† Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.

‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks at plants on Sept. 30	Received during Oct.	Consumed during Oct.	Stocks at plants on Oct. 31
Refined soft lead	72,722	67,651	70,793	69,580
Antimonial lead	19,555	30,069	30,395	19,229
Unmelted white scrap	3,203	2,083	2,244	3,042
Percentage metals	9,210	3,720	5,348	7,582
Copper-base scrap	1,687	2,257	2,221	1,723
Drosses, residues, etc.	8,727	2,462	2,098	9,091
Total	115,104	108,242	*113,099	110,247

* Excludes 511 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	October		
	Soft and Antimonial Lead	Scrap, Percentage Metal, Drosses, etc.	Total
Metal products	71,385	11,779	83,164
Pigments	11,455	6	11,461
Chemicals	15,954	..	15,954
Miscellaneous	1,242	21	1,263
Unclassified	1,152	105	1,257
Total	101,188	11,911	*113,099

* Excludes 511 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27,182	25,786	29,062
Feb.	24,552	25,837	28,926
Mar.	25,226	29,442	33,225
Apr.	24,869	25,820	28,656
May	24,350	28,637	31,092
June	23,612	28,574	32,627
July	23,455	25,968	26,994
Aug.	20,599	25,671	26,954
Sept.	27,426	30,631	34,291
Oct.	28,014	30,123	34,121
Nov.	27,358	30,142	34,820
Dec.	26,582	28,840	.....
Total	303,753	335,471	.....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices in bulk, f. o. b. Laredo (Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Feb.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Mar.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Apr.	48.85	34.50	28.50	28.50
May	42.077	34.50	28.50	28.50
June	39.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
July	39.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Aug.	39.00	34.50	28.50	30.66
Sept.	39.00	34.50	28.50	33.00
Oct.	39.00	34.50	28.50	33.00
Nov.	35.62	33.68	28.50	33.00
Dec.	34.50	28.50	28.50	33.00
Av.	42.17	33.93	28.50	30.18

Lead Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS			
	1955		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U. S.† (s.t.)	31,408	24,884	20,759
Belgium	1,900	.....	.....
Denmark	1,020	559	1,548
France	5,118	5,093	3,115
Germany* (W.)	6,148	5,399	.....
Italy	330	.....	.....
Netherlands	2,495	2,429	.....
Norway	185	788	.....
Sweden	1,337	1,528	.....
Switzerland	1,091	993	1,597
U. K. (l.t.)	32,272	12,975	18,690
India† (l.t.)	925	.....	.....
EXPORTS			
	1955		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U. S.† (s.t.)	24	12	33
Canada (s.t.)	4,884	5,538	.....
Belgium	2,909	.....	.....
Denmark	78	220	797
France	990	1,394	2,006
Germany* (W.)	2,514	3,337	.....
Netherlands	595	293	.....
No. Rhodesia† (l.t.)	1,033	.....	.....

† Refined.

* Includes scrap.

†† Includes lead alloys.

‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore (gross weight)	86,943	9,118	7,024
Peru	2,131	.....	.....
Greece	1,594	.....	733
Italy	1,252	60	.....
Sweden	1,240	.....	.....
Algeria	3,170	.....	.....
Fr. Morocco	70,654	9,058	5,291
Fr. Eq. Africa	5,101	.....	1,000
Tunisia	1,801	.....	.....
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	310	.....	.....
Germany (W.)	5	.....	.....
Rhodesia	305	.....	.....
Non-argenti-ferous	38,761	5,093	3,115
Belgium	2,633	102	18
Germany (W.)	2,912	325	5
Greece	60	.....	.....
U. Kingdom	5	.....	.....
Algeria	277	.....	3
Fr. Morocco	13,433	3,512	978
Tunisia	19,185	1,154	1,857
Other countries	6	.....	4
Sweden	250	.....	250
Antimonial lead	787	.....	108

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	200,203	18,690	16,839
Australia	115,945	11,460	10,185
Canada	50,778	3,251	3,000
Belgium	575	100	475
Yugoslavia	6,433	600	750
United States	6,512	400	.....
Peru	8,598	1,075	1,075
Other countries	11,362	1,804	1,354

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1943, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign area also is included.
(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Begin- ning	Pro- duction	Domes- tic	Shipments		Total	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
				Export & Drawback	Gov't Acc't				
1940	71,848	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1941	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1942	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1943	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1944	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1945	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1946	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1947	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1948	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1949	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1950	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1951	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1952	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1953	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1954	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1955	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1956	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1957	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1958	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1959	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1960	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1961	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1962	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1963	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1964	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1965	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1966	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1967	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1968	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1969	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1970	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1971	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1972	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1973	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1974	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1975	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1976	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1977	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1978	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1979	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1980	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1981	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1982	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1983	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1984	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1985	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1986	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1987	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1988	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1989	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1990	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1991	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1992	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1993	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1994	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1995	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1996	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1997	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1998	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
1999	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2000	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2001	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2002	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2003	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2004	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2005	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2006	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2007	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2008	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2009	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2010	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2011	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2012	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2013	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2014	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2015	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2016	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2017	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2018	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2019	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2020	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2021	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2022	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2023	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2024	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384
2025	72,509	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740			2,384

Prime Western Zinc Prices (East St. Louis)

Average Prices, Cents Per Pound

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.50	12.596	9.76	11.50
Feb.	19.50	11.48	9.375	11.50
Mar.	19.50	11.024	9.66	11.50
Apr.	19.50	11.00	10.25	11.93
May	19.50	11.00	10.29	12.00
June	15.74	11.00	10.96	12.25
July	15.00	11.00	11.00	12.50
Aug.	14.077	11.00	11.00	12.50
Sept.	14.01	10.18	11.44	12.96
Oct.	13.306	10.00	11.50	13.02
Nov.	12.50	10.00	11.50	13.00
Dec.	12.50	10.00	11.50	13.00
Av.	16.22	10.857	10.69	12.305

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20.85	13.946	11.11	12.85
Feb.	20.85	12.83	10.725	12.85
Mar.	20.85	12.379	11.01	12.85
Apr.	20.85	12.35	11.60	13.28
May	20.85	12.35	11.64	13.35
June	17.09	12.35	12.31	13.60
July	16.35	12.47*	12.35	13.85
Aug.	15.427	12.60	12.35	13.85
Sept.	15.36	11.53	12.79	14.31
Oct.	14.656	11.35	12.85	14.37
Nov.	13.85	11.35	12.85	14.35
Dec.	13.85	11.35	12.85	14.35
Av.	17.57	12.207	12.04	13.655

*East of Continental Divide.

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	21,179	25,615	29,192
Feb.	20,311	25,286	28,814
Mar.	21,662	29,001	33,451
Apr.	20,421	26,084	27,741
May	20,105	27,551	29,237
June	21,141	29,665	31,467
July	19,226	23,012	23,695
Aug.	17,341	22,102	23,261
Sept.	26,465	30,413	30,080
Oct.	26,865	28,543	29,460
Nov.	26,982	27,901	31,516
Dec.	26,689	29,344	.....
Total	269,170	324,517	.....

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines
By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvan- izers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1948 Total	365,979	232,482	107,422	76,672	24,247	806,802
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953						
August	33,074	22,740	15,739	4,440	3,107	79,100
September	33,465	21,745	13,374	4,329	3,221	76,134
October	34,354	22,854	13,709	4,077	3,077	78,071
November	29,989	21,408	9,779	3,887	2,482	67,545
December	28,785	24,272	10,758	3,631	2,827	70,273
Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
January	26,731	21,804	10,266	4,014	3,029	65,844
February	27,243	22,184	8,486	4,035	2,230	64,178
March	31,298	26,549	9,026	4,246	2,520	73,639
April	32,970	24,176	8,181	3,933	2,395	71,655
May	32,935	22,081	8,450	3,848	3,028	70,342
June	34,827	23,534	8,860	4,214	2,880	74,665
July	33,897	17,214	6,135	3,006	2,712	63,314
August	38,225	19,891	8,349	4,030	2,684	73,529
September	37,591	20,980	8,505	3,153	3,037	73,616
October	36,407	26,051	9,501	4,181	3,055	79,545
November	34,212	30,572	10,573	3,969	2,785	82,611
December	32,263	31,781	10,961	3,350	2,967	81,342
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955						
January	32,638	32,863	12,313	3,754	3,151	84,719
February	31,601	31,254	10,690	3,912	2,745	80,203
March	37,648	37,682	12,718	4,635	3,305	95,988
April	36,136	36,628	11,034	3,833	3,181	90,812
May	37,471	36,926	12,404	4,203	3,409	94,413
June	37,874	32,821	13,305	5,012	3,227	92,239
July	33,433	23,910	7,017	2,832	2,897	70,589
August	38,317	30,168	10,244	5,431	3,027	87,687
September	39,181	31,804	12,672	4,185	3,507	91,845
October	40,030	35,136	13,961	4,714	3,596	97,945

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1950 Total	170,726	82,300	365,175	618,207
1951 Total	188,525	92,457	398,128	679,111
1952 Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953 Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
June	14,563	5,410	20,463	40,436
July	13,866	5,309	19,501	38,676
Aug.	14,867	5,595	18,283	38,745
Sept.	13,702	5,540	14,936	34,178
Oct.	13,420	5,842	16,249	35,511
Nov.	12,500	5,280	20,558	38,338
Dec.	12,448	5,687	20,900	39,035
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Jan.	13,898	5,661	21,646	41,205
Feb.	13,097	5,075	21,217	39,389
Mar.	14,540	6,173	24,503	45,216
Apr.	13,772	6,074	23,040	42,886
May	13,553	5,665	25,055	44,273
June	13,975	5,447	24,025	43,477
July	13,777	5,180	22,860	41,817
Aug.	14,163	5,870	22,290	42,323
Sept.	13,801	5,291	22,152	41,787
Oct.	13,507	5,291	22,540	41,338

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1950 Total	8,470	103,489	257,766	429,875
1951 Total	7,426	162,258	230,723	390,428
1952 Total	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953 Total	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
June	782	11,446	14,025	26,253
July	681	11,253	13,430	25,364
Aug.	668	11,655	14,743	27,066
Sept.	711	11,304	12,986	25,001
Oct.	692	11,826	13,237	25,755
Nov.	686	11,594	14,631	26,911
Dec.	699	11,595	14,303	26,597
Total	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Jan.	817	12,300	14,230	27,347
Feb.	751	12,077	14,176	27,004
Mar.	847	13,187	16,927	30,961
Apr.	900	12,417	15,285	28,602
May	927	12,032	15,848	28,807
June	890	11,914	15,638	28,442
July	727	10,922	14,197	25,846
Aug.	787	12,109	13,770	26,666
Sept.	853	11,676	14,181	26,710
Oct.	829	11,617	14,530	26,976

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In fine ounces)		
	Eastern States	Western States	Total
1951 Total	2,511	1,749,580	205,452
1952 Total	1,948	1,650,660	233,428
1953 Total	1,529	1,689,668	273,479
1954			
July	154	130,562	33,735
Aug.	151	119,028	44,708
Sept.	160	129,726	46,104
Oct.	172	126,029	36,476
Nov.	184	129,352	21,853
Dec.	173	131,960	10,000
Total	1,731	1,577,216	252,794
1955			
Jan.	208	139,090	6,572
Feb.	156	134,261	87
Mar.	203	147,799	2,706
Apr.	162	146,255	49
May	144	147,473	7,299
June	156	139,698	20,168
July	140	91,964	38,561
Aug.	171	118,972	39,831
Sept.	170	139,477	50,583
Oct.	182	138,949	43,483

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production* (A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954			
May	3,229	3,335	6,564
June	3,609	3,212	6,821
July	1,997	2,940	4,937
August	2,779	2,795	5,574
September	2,840	3,797	6,637
October	3,117	3,126	6,243
November	3,366	2,859	6,225
December	3,169	3,453	6,622
Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955			
January	3,416	3,125	6,541
February	2,753	2,851	5,604
March	3,560	2,780	6,340
Apr.	3,068	2,896	5,964
May	3,075	2,224	5,299
June	3,089	3,134	6,223
July	596	930	1,526
August	2,005	1,669	3,674
September	2,840	2,855	5,695
October	2,432	3,889	6,321
November	3,087	2,775	5,862

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In Fine Ounces)			
	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*
1953 Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	39,111
1954				
June	10,353	23,264	3,188,988	5,575
July	12,687	23,029	2,922,899	4,594
August	10,876	23,744	2,960,475	6,115
September	7,879	22,297	2,790,693	6,483
October	16,717	22,609	2,670,625	5,162
November	12,957	23,655	2,949,605	2,936
December	12,475	23,655	3,001,230	1,500
Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	35,140
1955				
January	19,903	36,385	3,005,085	1,042
February	9,841	37,040	2,952,610	9
March	13,317	39,770	3,495,476	417
April	7,573	36,590	3,248,004	8
May	10,355	35,539	3,360,797	1,063
June	11,497	35,350	3,127,264	2,521
July	7,475	32,907	2,374,016	4,948
August	10,645	38,100	2,743,646	5,307
September	8,767	37,180	2,946,748	6,744
October	13,135	36,540	3,075,649	6,317

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

**Includes a total of 3,708 oz. from Illinois.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.*

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)							
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	48,767	54,536	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203
Feb.	45,699	49,749	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236
Mar.	51,874	54,852	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272
Apr.	53,277	54,076	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394
May	55,450	56,909	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128
June	48,577	54,184	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,633
July	52,937	55,777	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669
Aug.	54,953	52,001	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551
Sept.	53,255	49,742	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606
Oct.	54,526	45,790	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	134,655
Nov.	50,174	35,865	62,276	72,647	74,639	105,636	121,252	133,689
Dec.	53,474	34,161	65,897	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	.....
Total	623,456	603,462	718,622	836,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565	.....

*Based on producers' reports to War Production Board to July, 1946. Thereafter to Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures are preliminary in nature and will not add to the totals derived from the Bureau's annual industry canvass.

Average Silver Prices

	(Cents per fine ounce)			
	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	88.00	84.44	85.25	85.25
Feb.	88.00	85.25	85.25	85.25
Mar.	88.00	85.25	85.25	87.25
Apr.	88.00	85.25	85.25	87.08
May	85.405	85.25	85.25	88.928
June	82.75	85.25	82.25	89.71
July	82.886	82.25	85.25	90.49
Aug.	83.25	85.25	85.25	90.75
Sept.	83.25	85.25	85.25	90.795
Oct.	83.25	85.25	85.25	91.794
Nov.	83.25	85.25	85.25	91.46
Dec.	83.25	85.25	85.25	90.45
Av.	84.94	85.183	85.25	89.116

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1942.

U. S. Copper Imports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1955			
Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
Ore, matte & reg. (cont.)	102,771	14,234	13,078
Canada	23,871	5,525	3,303
Mexico	13,774	990	774
Cuba	17,104	190	3,158
Bolivia	2,150	664	...
Chile	17,648	2,211	1,017
Peru	6,849	1,565	190
Cyprus	4,388	...	2,242
Philippines	10,775	1,670	1,313
U. of S. Africa	7,293	1,344	970
Australia	1,679	55	96
Other countries	240	20	15
Blister copper (content)	207,469	22,353	15,772
Canada	301	11	...
Mexico	21,924	1,394	893
Chile	112,956	9,121	9,323
Peru	1,606	591	...
U. Kingdom	542	...	...
Belg. Congo	9,134	1,101	552
N. Rhodesia	51,148	7,511	5,005
U. of S. Africa	2,218	...	...
Turkey	547	...	...
Australia	7,093	2,624	...
Refined cathodes and shapes	159,092	23,770	20,784
Canada	57,164	5,783	7,585
Mexico	6,252	1,477	551
Chile	51,027	3,474	3,471
Peru	13,432	1,977	2,469
Belgium	222	110	...
Germany (W.)	3,409	1,096	556
Netherlands	1,902	690	165
Norway	149	24	...
Sweden	990	705	...
U. Kingdom	10,094	3,106	2,039
Yugoslavia	1,654	523	248
Belg. Congo	3,428	...	...
N. Rhodesia	8,977	4,704	3,409
Other countries	392	101	291

Total Imports:

Crude and refined	469,332	60,357	49,634
In rolls, sheets or rods	8,107	1,019	1,343
Old and scrap (content)	10,371	2,688	1,750
Composition metal (content)	32	...	2
Brass scrap and old (cu. cont.)	6,667	661	927

U. S. Zinc Exports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1955			
Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
Slabs, blocks, etc.	17,053	759	589
Canada	8	...	...
Mexico	711	55	138
Argentina	6,063	...	...
Brazil	3	...	...
Chile	5	...	3
Belgium	2,940	224	...
Switzerland	7,056	...	448
U. Kingdom	132	448	...
India	135	...	...
Other countries	...	32	...

Total Exports:

Ore, conc., slab, blocks	17,053	759	589
Scrap: ashes, dross & skimmings	18,594	1,280	1,807
Rolled in sheets, plates and strips	2,303	278	234
Alloys ex brass and bronze	171	17	2
Die castings	672	37	63

† Includes photoengraving sheets and plates.

U. S. Copper Exports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1955			
Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
Ore, conc., matte and other un-ref. (cont.)	5,876	1,234	...
Refined ingots, bars, etc.	168,545	18,615	15,719
Canada	1,047	53	202
Argentina	1,791	1,240	551
Brazil	7,885	854	601
Austria	995	313	101
Belgium	1,136	...	112
Denmark	270	...	...
France	53,390	7,104	7,314
Germany (W.)	29,496	3,107	2,267
Italy	7,870	638	732
Netherlands	12,115	965	1,400
Norway	2,016	...	224
Sweden	5,329	766	397
Switzerland	7,593	755	...
U. Kingdom	27,204	1,164	1,157
Formosa	187	187	...
India	3,866	1,288	658
Japan	24	...	...
Australia	5,704	168	...
Other countries	627	13	3
Total Exports:	174,421	19,849	15,719
Crude and ref.	1,030	84	79
Pipes & tubes	409	83	107
Plates & sheets	181	5	64
Rods	5,128	364	581
Wire, bare	3,603	354	421
Building wire and cable	607	7	81
Weatherproof wire	12,362	899	768
Insulated copper wire, n.e.s.†	...	...	...

† Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.
‡ Gross weight; n.e.s. — not elsewhere specified.

U. S. Lead Exports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1955			
Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
Lead, ore, conc., matte and base bullion (cont.)	4	...	...
Canada	2	...	...
Mexico	2	...	...
Pigs and bars	278	12	33
Canada	6	3	...
Cuba	16	...	5
Dominican Rep.	11	...	...
Chile	72	...	...
Colombia	19	...	7
Venezuela	27	1	3
Philippines	42	...	14
Other countries	85	8	4
Total Exports:	282	12	33
Ore, base bullion, refined	523	28	25
Sheets and pipes	356	17	50
Typemetal	367	8	10
Antimonial	2,698	52	129
Scrap	...	...	...

Comparative Metal Prices

	Av.	1946	1954
	1939	Nov.	Jan. 23
Copper, Domestic (Electro, Del Valley)	11.20	14.375	42.00-50.25
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	16.00
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f. o. b.)	5.05	5.05	13.50
New York, del.	...	...	14.00
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	...	...	104.00
Aluminum Ingot 99%+	20.00	15.00	24.40
Antimony (R.M. brand, f. o. b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	33.00

U. S. Lead Imports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1955			
Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	138,387	15,910	18,240
Canada	26,134	3,410	1,955
Mexico	1,853	370	81
Guatemala	3,976	604	596
Honduras	2,454	160	176
Eolivia	10,912	263	1,957
Chile	175	...	...
Colombia	545	...	118
Peru	33,360	5,122	4,446
U. of S. Africa	33,556	4,801	4,883
Australia	23,288	1,037	3,724
Philippines	2,077	133	304
Other countries	57	...	...
Pigs and bars	214,198	24,884	20,759
Canada	31,443	2,357	2,795
Mexico	68,578	10,142	6,933
Peru	20,651	1,858	2,125
Belgium	231	...	...
Denmark	1,742	112	201
Germany (W.)	328	...	328
Spain	9,548	744	1,433
U. Kingdom	47	...	...
Yugoslavia	28,936	6,063	1,874
Algeria	2,207	...	...
Fr. Morocco	5,594	353	...
Australia	44,784	3,255	5,070
Other countries	103	...	...
Total Imports:	325,585	40,794	38,999
Ore, base bullion, refined	16,316	2,838	1,329
Lead, scrap, dross etc. (cont.)	...	...	...
Antimonial lead & typemetal	10,554	1,469	563
Lead content thereof	9,426	1,342	532

U. S. Zinc Imports (A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1955			
Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	
Zinc ore (content)	399,376	57,510	45,942
Canada	135,714	15,378	15,681
Mexico	155,312	19,898	16,040
Cuba	3,540	107	2,823
Guatemala	6,591	775	653
Honduras	1,181	110	123
Bolivia	1,113	54	42
Colombia	136	...	12
Chile	2,582	...	...
Peru	72,242	7,202	8,806
U. of S. Africa	3,703	569	304
Australia	2,947	83	683
Philippines	288	49	34
Other countries	14,027	13,285	741
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	157,101	18,111	22,031
Canada	94,599	7,855	9,766
Mexico	14,229	3,096	3,180
Peru	8,210	1,582	850
Belgium	13,144	1,876	2,497
Germany (W.)	4,529	710	1,377
Italy	4,414	606	1,571
Netherlands	84	...	...
Norway	504	504	...
U. Kingdom	23	23	...
Belg. Congo	11,788	739	1,526
Rhodesia	281	...	...
Australia	4,032	1,120	...
Fr. Morocco	1,264	...	1,264

Total Imports:

Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	556,477	75,621	67,973
Dross and skimmings	102	...	...
Old & worn out	169	25	3

World Production of Copper (American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

	United States	Canada	Mexico (crude)	Chile	Peru	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Norway	United Kingdom	Yugo-slavia	India	Japan	Turkey	Australia	Northern Rhodesia	Union of South Africa
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g-h)	(i)	(j-k)	(l-m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
1961	964,589	289,971	60,511	396,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,254	.....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1962	961,886	258,868	60,874	422,408	22,640	206,747	11,206	163,968	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,883	87,459
1963	957,318	253,652	63,390	371,742	25,003	233,330	13,306	108,604	34,381	5,709	100,381	25,641	37,090	382,884	33,341
1964	74,113	26,077	5,650	28,590	2,400	20,016	1,231	11,920	3,092	647	8,654	.....	4,492	31,982	4,158
June	66,070	26,562	5,650	44,670	2,400	23,600	1,109	11,759	3,097	720	10,519	.....	3,276	32,077	4,147
July	65,263	26,871	5,394	20,123	2,455	21,995	1,268	11,758	3,318	700	9,384	.....	4,297	32,709	4,146
Aug.	62,714	23,671	5,133	18,382	2,579	21,932	1,312	16,166	2,936	700	8,360	.....	3,588	34,512	3,958
Sept.	60,243	27,365	4,751	36,603	2,589	22,182	1,296	10,396	2,790	756	9,008	.....	3,469	33,466	3,373
Oct.	88,785	26,167	5,418	29,882	2,407	21,241	1,168	9,649	2,677	728	8,322	.....	3,552	32,282	3,519
Nov.	85,581	27,628	4,441	35,890	2,764	22,336	1,240	15,842	2,822	740	9,451	.....	2,570	32,321	4,222
Dec.	863,721	302,984	59,030	372,814	29,233	258,259	14,205	152,858	33,394	8,274	117,371	27,727	42,241	386,577	43,153
1965	86,931	24,303	5,386	38,899	2,560	22,635	968	9,156	2,351	389	9,532	1,739	1,906	7,926	3,245
Jan.	89,075	25,088	4,495	28,630	2,400	22,171	1,031	10,712	2,175	700	10,099	2,189	4,744	16,597	3,341
Feb.	98,171	26,701	4,362	38,341	1,950	25,449	1,216	14,274	2,383	780	11,392	2,265	5,935	29,936	4,063
Mar.	93,669	25,292	4,946	38,510	2,434	24,951	1,297	8,355	2,252	740	10,906	1,335	4,114	33,467	4,468
Apr.	95,042	25,718	4,677	38,735	2,616	24,642	1,236	11,772	2,487	743	8,096	1,953	4,501	35,301	4,639
May	90,645	27,465	5,402	35,164	2,635	23,639	1,433	14,837	3,045	718	5,655	2,252	4,308	35,166	2,700
June	31,846	26,481	5,425	35,981	2,738	23,841	1,228	9,418	3,200	717	10,810	2,305	4,300	34,306	4,548
July	67,990	27,844	4,929	36,949	2,613	24,944	1,231	10,946	2,976	763	11,623	1,623	.....	28,942	4,737
Aug.	66,343	27,502	4,745	30,914	2,544	24,096	1,479	11,396	2,793	682	11,657	.....	.....	33,987	.....
Sept.	99,514	.....	5,816	.....	2,055	23,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,543	.....	.....	36,149	.....
Oct.	83,697	.....	5,999	.....	2,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,749	.....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude. (b) Recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments and custom intake. Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (c) Bilister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (d) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (e) Bilister and/or refined. (f) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (g) Smelter production. (h) Refinery production from imported blister only. (i) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. *Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead (American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugo-slavia	Japan	Australia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rhodesia	Total
1961	486,974	162,712	219,362	48,824	77,873	58,331	170,766	39,683	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,601
1962	532,778	183,389	248,551	58,526	88,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,080	74,083	20,382	217,293	31,224	28,264	14,112	1,793,643
1963	533,883	166,356	226,076	66,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,897	12,891	1,813,773
1964	42,317	14,377	17,651	6,332	6,283	6,256	14,642	3,601	4,318	5,816	3,068	28,049	1,785	3,837	1,568	152,273
June	35,716	9,078	19,765	5,228	6,431	6,414	13,295	3,754	6,317	6,151	3,580	22,192	2,377	1,569	1,456	149,190
July	44,089	11,106	17,668	5,414	6,534	1,402	10,826	1,516	6,046	7,061	3,441	22,067	2,133	2,651	2,240	144,319
Aug.	47,762	14,590	16,182	5,933	6,657	4,422	12,097	3,029	5,667	6,953	3,017	.....	3,034	3,336	1,680	156,887
Sept.	51,276	17,818	19,714	5,718	7,081	6,709	15,066	3,904	4,719	5,512	3,150	20,300	3,144	1,998	1,120	167,329
Oct.	46,711	15,800	20,511	5,450	7,067	6,383	15,992	3,994	4,383	6,706	2,856	21,551	1,480	2,654	1,232	162,770
Nov.	46,506	15,889	21,497	5,946	7,062	6,480	13,676	4,071	5,056	7,950	3,579	22,768	364	2,578	1,008	164,230
Dec.	531,618	166,379	231,595	63,735	79,260	71,033	162,773	11,150	62,475	73,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,015	16,890	1,877,841
1965	44,780	12,822	19,066	4,416	7,014	5,627	12,163	4,095	5,293	7,104	3,355	23,570	4,946	3,029	1,540	158,826
Jan.	40,173	12,899	17,442	5,325	6,999	6,023	12,606	4,473	6,453	7,142	3,644	16,156	4,566	2,261	980	147,142
Feb.	50,308	14,332	19,995	5,978	7,102	6,850	14,512	4,304	5,771	6,994	3,395	17,182	1,004	2,355	672	160,754
Mar.	50,274	13,615	16,730	5,294	6,737	5,855	13,713	2,583	5,078	6,787	3,411	22,368	.....	2,134	1,792	156,371
Apr.	45,435	13,886	21,340	5,364	6,642	7,601	13,676	3,200	6,254	6,334	2,314	26,531	2,025	1,192	1,792	163,586
May	48,133	14,061	18,189	5,442	6,249	7,068	11,363	3,169	5,929	7,288	2,087	21,427	4,957	1,903	1,680	158,678
June	28,550	7,237	17,255	5,598	7,120	3,108	10,977	4,117	4,844	7,758	3,724	15,930	3,746	2,231	1,680	118,347
July	36,912	11,492	19,301	5,529	7,638	4,826	10,345	2,579	4,357	7,047	3,860	23,682	2,976	2,541	1,680	144,655
Aug.	50,453	14,323	18,382	5,323	9,032	6,552	13,910	3,305	6,421	5,687	3,897	25,823	3,236	2,706	1,680	171,186
Sept.	55,747	.....	17,225	5,760	8,777	7,044	15,387	4,828	5,709	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,944	1,568	.....
Oct.	52,673	.....	17,576	5,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,456	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc (American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

	United States	Can.	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Yugo-slovia	Japan	Australia (b)	Rhodesia (b)	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(d)
1961																	
Total 1962	931,833	218,548	57,990	1,903	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	....	62,109	83,103	28,301	2,065,216
Total 1963	961,430	223,140	61,456	5,491	205,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,555	43,061	23,329	15,943	77,208	97,931	25,687	2,141,088
Total 1964	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,008	28,379	2,226,917
June	71,540	17,017	4,826	1,641	19,977	10,159	15,014	9,365	5,867	2,479	4,042	1,986	619	9,073	9,374	2,604	185,573
July	70,749	17,917	5,038	1,573	20,222	10,341	15,764	6,316	7,495	2,600	4,233	2,223	1,166	9,747	10,487	2,604	188,476
Aug.	71,810	18,756	5,035	1,609	20,009	10,451	16,691	7,072	6,500	2,438	4,511	2,241	1,279	9,416	10,100	2,832	189,650
Sept.	60,137	18,023	4,876	1,373	19,939	8,371	14,911	8,576	6,053	2,358	4,215	2,113	1,317	9,239	9,688	2,408	178,648
Oct.	67,047	18,871	5,241	1,272	19,391	11,107	15,739	7,196	6,859	2,417	4,166	2,237	1,445	9,944	9,902	2,296	185,130
Nov.	80,116	19,622	5,061	1,754	19,208	10,603	15,335	6,891	6,510	2,438	3,850	2,132	1,470	8,699	9,552	2,072	195,319
Dec.	85,164	21,923	5,222	978	19,269	10,607	16,261	8,595	6,237	2,497	3,663	2,317	1,350	10,011	9,740	2,604	206,438
Total 1965	868,242	213,810	60,477	16,952	234,936	122,248	184,806	90,987	74,356	28,686	48,768	25,109	15,040	112,292	117,066	29,736	2,243,501
Jan.	86,106	22,028	5,309	1,852	19,323	10,894	16,078	7,251	5,532	2,412	3,988	2,246	1,246	9,905	9,891	2,660	206,691
Feb.	78,977	19,865	4,737	1,612	18,739	10,244	14,723	7,872	5,663	2,216	3,988	1,930	1,221	8,792	8,745	2,660	190,540
Mar.	89,179	22,216	5,291	1,977	19,096	11,275	16,867	9,081	6,879	2,422	3,165	3,003	1,457	10,863	9,378	2,744	213,923
Apr.	83,786	21,301	5,136	1,760	18,279	10,582	16,409	7,392	6,333	2,519	4,168	2,198	1,421	10,750	7,737	2,632	203,473
May	86,177	21,600	5,271	1,870	20,280	11,219	16,985	6,970	6,389	2,609	4,460	2,337	1,369	7,639	8,508	2,688	206,521
June	84,458	20,565	5,173	2,124	18,837	10,715	16,476	6,480	6,480	2,628	3,854	2,227	1,285	7,141	8,837	2,604	202,444
July	84,400	21,769	5,297	1,725	19,561	10,463	16,918	5,902	6,802	2,737	4,238	2,251	1,338	11,223	10,413	2,660	207,697
Aug.	84,977	22,029	5,168	1,808	19,190	10,165	16,566	6,751	7,088	2,529	4,422	2,197	1,175	11,012	10,089	2,576	207,731
Sept.	83,448	20,898	4,967	1,754	19,563	7,603	16,496	6,609	6,323	2,621	4,451	2,121	1,198	11,227	9,817	2,604	202,860
Oct.	89,445	22,206	5,313	1,945	19,345	10,262	16,735	6,849	6,906	2,785	4,704	2,243	....	11,644	....	2,604	209,445
Nov.	86,813	21,298	5,056	1,808	19,242	7,402	16,742	6,802	6,802	2,785	4,704	2,243	....	11,644	....	2,604	209,445
Dec.	86,813	21,298	5,056	1,808	19,242	7,402	16,742	6,802	6,802	2,785	4,704	2,243	....	11,644	....	2,604	209,445

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)
British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

	1954	1955
At start of:	1953	1954
Jan.	131,968	55,344
Feb.	135,221	60,402
Mar.	146,911	60,084
Apr.	149,177	47,258
May	165,385	60,118
June	182,500	65,314
July	185,946	68,037
Aug.	198,609	67,307
Sept.	27,422	72,266
Oct.	31,850	72,266
Nov.	36,824	61,484
Dec.	50,407	61,673

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

	1954	1955
At start of:	1953	1954
Jan.	23,090	26,887
Feb.	27,486	32,653
Mar.	16,518	30,697
Apr.	13,781	28,312
May	17,144	30,005
June	29,007	29,793
July	26,868	30,437
Aug.	25,820	29,492
Sept.	28,290	26,298
Oct.	22,886	28,958
Nov.	29,279	22,269
Dec.	29,174	26,937

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

	1954	1955
At start of:	1953	1954
Jan.	27,652	49,554
Feb.	35,411	48,027
Mar.	37,646	45,679
Apr.	40,710	49,301
May	38,953	53,573
June	38,409	50,447
July	40,389	48,227
Aug.	45,825	54,562
Sept.	48,769	60,935
Oct.	47,314	60,800
Nov.	44,611	54,679
Dec.	51,226	50,678

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	1954	1955
(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)	Jan.-Nov.	Oct. Nov.
(Gross Weight)		
Copper and copper alloys	377,026	31,993
U. of S. Africa	1,439	
N. Rhodesia	195,206	18,790
Canada	60,793	4,630
Belgium	6,558	90
Germany (W.)	7,865	388
United States	29,093	1,242
Chile	54,330	6,676
Belg. Congo	4,200	
Other countries	17,542	177
Of which:		
Electrolytic	234,427	22,198
Other refined	28,304	1,950
Blister or rough	111,248	7,511
Wrought and alloys	3,047	334
Total	377,026	31,993

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics
(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Sulphate	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1951 Total	300,665	243,152	11,041	554,853	330,361	224,487
1952 Total	313,374	243,836	14,629	571,839	347,646	224,193
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	11,206	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954						
July	23,100	18,082	1,235	42,417	29,644	12,773
August	22,613	16,809	539	39,961	28,741	11,220
September	32,098	21,731	1,137	54,966	43,070	11,896
October	30,603	22,716		53,319	40,664	12,655
November	31,239	21,143		52,382	42,846	9,536
December	30,570	22,962		53,496	41,053	12,437
Total	322,387	251,989		574,376	438,651	53,496
1955						
January	28,636	22,582		51,218	39,705	11,513
February	27,607	23,098		50,705	36,906	13,799
March	31,901	25,894		57,795	41,083	16,712
April	26,101	22,045		48,146	36,008	12,138
May	31,107	23,297		54,404	39,485	14,919
June	36,163	23,904		60,067	45,367	14,700
July	26,601	19,698		46,299	31,749	14,550
August	24,731	18,390		43,121	33,255	9,866
September	36,286	24,007		60,293	47,180	13,113
October	36,309	25,276		61,585	47,519	14,066
November	35,791	25,854		61,645	48,690	12,955

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	1954	1955
(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)	Jan.-Nov.	Oct. Nov.
(Gross Weight)		
Zinc ore and conc.*	195,459	27,776
Zinc conc.†	13,385	
Australia	11,729	
Burma	1,656	
Zinc and zinc alloys	149,910	12,437
N. Rhodesia	5,063	695
Australia	8,795	2,502
Canada	85,649	5,577
Belgium	10,004	694
Germany (W.)	5,016	107
Netherlands	2,398	30
Norway	530	100
United States	9,265	400
Other countries	23,190	2,332
Of which:		
Zinc or spelter, unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes	148,871	12,356
Other	1,039	81
Total	149,910	12,437

* Breakdown by countries not available for 1955.

† Not yet available.

‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. The estimated zinc content is not the content of the gross weight as officially reported for any comparable period.

Zinc Imports and Exports by Principal Countries (A.B.M.S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1954	1955
(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)	July	Aug. Sept.
IMPORTS		
U. S. (s.t.)	14,729	16,538
Canada (s.t.)	6	6
Belgium	119	
Denmark	262	590
France	1,247	1,928
Germany, W.	6,141	4,836
Italy	352	193
Netherlands	411	441
Sweden	1,690	1,716
Switzerland	758	2,111
U. K. (l.t.)	18,941	15,671
India† (l.t.)	4,075	2,014
EXPORTS		
U. S. (s.t.)	756	969
Canada (s.t.)	13,523	16,582
Belgium	7,620	
France	62	16
Germany, W.	4,496	2,828
Italy	1,121	1,691
Netherlands	1,564	1,554
Norway	2,885	3,317
Switzerland	610	387
U. K.* (l.t.)	334	459
No. Rhodesia† (l.t.)	2,827	2,166
Belg. Congo	3,268	

* Includes scrap.

† Includes manufactures.

‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1954								
August	3,272	81	2,531	417	2,112	1,328	517	4,182
September	1,563	79	1,781	7	2,355	2,034	719	4,667
October	1,901	74	1,587	0	2,209	1,790	472	4,428
November	2,574	43	2,086	177	2,136	1,928	561	4,194
December	2,585	76	2,472	429	2,234	1,962	368	4,347
1955								
January	1,807	70	1,984	311	2,211	1,821	761	4,353
February	1,952	86	2,321	185	2,648	1,843	372	4,821
March	2,229	97	2,753		2,648	2,180	648	4,706
April	2,133	87	3,550		966	1,794	532	4,026
May	2,100	81	2,962		2,493	1,840	811	3,742
June	898	96	1,119	21	2,595	1,997	363	3,280
July	4,006	95	2,700	3	2,201	1,615	1,581	3,232
August	2,163	78	2,300	10	2,545	1,576	733	3,512
September	1,798	97	1,800	15	2,283	1,920	981	3,053
October	2,245			35		1,866	1,097	2,363

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20,364	21,830	15,001	22,678
Feb.	18,901	21,075	13,954	21,533
Mar.	20,480	22,432	21,075	25,181
Apr.	20,363	21,747	20,412	24,221
May	20,548	20,179	23,012	23,922
June	20,274	18,384	23,344	21,981
July	14,196	19,996	21,582	21,286
Aug.	9,396	19,886	22,000	26,424
Sept.	10,323	16,777	22,684	24,943
Oct.	12,761	17,675	21,661	25,658
Nov.	11,282	17,101	22,981	.....
Dec.	17,432	18,703	24,935	.....
Year	196,320	235,787	252,643	.....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	8,136	11,212	6,170	5,500
Feb.	9,702	8,710	7,560	11,882
Mar.	10,851	14,943	11,092	10,318
Apr.	10,450	14,765	9,606	11,967
May	11,020	7,039	11,483	6,416
June	10,466	13,434	12,018	9,897
July	10,249	1,357	13,152	8,341
Aug.	10,642	8,869	8,646	4,884
Sept.	14,121	3,903	10,045	5,538
Oct.	13,193	7,532	8,005	8,053
Nov.	12,703	6,581	10,817	.....
Dec.	8,208	4,354	7,815	.....
Year	129,741	102,879	116,409	.....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	522,073	547,951	429,704
Feb.	218,421	567,225	457,261
Mar.	263,650	849,502	411,597
Apr.	311,141	572,059	493,578
May	419,569	660,724	445,054
June	323,913	682,906	592,238
July	614,320	1,210,045	285,350
Aug.	533,155	953,379	644,932
Sept.	527,771	605,188	636,992
Oct.	1,015,012	612,874	684,301
Nov.	463,667	606,274	.....
Dec.	473,826	804,213	.....
Year	5,686,518	8,672,340	.....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,237	7,668	9,081	11,078
Feb.	4,947	16,411	8,385	12,897
Mar.	11,104	10,578	11,671	12,423
Apr.	10,948	11,153	11,218	10,321
May	11,355	14,726	18,407	10,911
June	8,178	15,053	14,877	13,387
July	7,815	13,939	15,467	12,674
Aug.	13,739	7,272	14,158	13,219
Sept.	10,908	8,139	14,069	13,479
Oct.	11,040	8,957	11,528	14,208
Nov.	10,004	9,062	13,372	.....
Dec.	4,500	9,036	13,897	.....
Year	113,675	131,994	156,130	.....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19,242	18,370	17,155	22,028
Feb.	17,411	18,677	15,199	19,865
Mar.	18,953	20,693	16,550	22,215
Apr.	19,415	20,003	16,249	21,301
May	18,786	20,090	16,530	21,599
June	18,728	20,589	17,017	20,565
July	19,411	21,595	17,917	21,769
Aug.	18,924	21,703	18,755	22,029
Sept.	18,230	21,157	18,023	20,898
Oct.	19,754	21,888	18,871	22,206
Nov.	16,114	21,051	19,662	.....
Dec.	18,232	21,899	21,922	.....
Year	222,200	247,707	213,810	.....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	2,459,531	2,603,593	2,175,193
Feb.	2,255,113	2,068,740	1,960,506
Mar.	2,458,022	2,352,392	2,385,762
Apr.	3,076,852	2,745,615	2,270,269
May	2,520,180	2,564,919	2,235,640
June	1,538,663	2,769,694	2,461,675
July	2,353,542	2,717,859	2,385,654
Aug.	2,029,346	2,840,385	2,481,607
Sept.	2,067,294	2,804,384	2,331,735
Oct.	2,097,630	2,461,823	2,290,047
Nov.	2,207,170	2,823,719	.....
Dec.	2,361,452	2,364,826	.....
Year	28,424,795	31,117,949	.....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	15,271	19,502	17,716	18,959
Feb.	11,072	16,888	16,863	15,018
Mar.	15,522	14,183	17,104	19,090
Apr.	14,547	18,640	19,452	17,865
May	13,770	16,120	19,953	16,808
June	11,172	15,302	18,988	17,800
July	11,460	11,969	19,164	16,650
Aug.	13,605	13,864	18,237	16,676
Sept.	14,488	14,335	17,066	16,636
Oct.	16,641	16,327	16,569	13,410
Nov.	12,884	19,433	18,365	.....
Dec.	18,406	19,273	19,093	.....
Year	168,842	195,836	219,280	.....

*New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,209	17,478	16,625	22,181
Feb.	17,639	13,580	11,328	25,556
Mar.	21,839	18,307	18,199	20,178
Apr.	18,205	17,068	17,926	21,018
May	12,514	15,595	13,926	14,820
June	14,393	14,919	15,654	19,581
July	12,800	10,068	27,582	13,522
Aug.	10,040	8,594	14,934	16,581
Sept.	12,594	9,423	17,298	11,793
Oct.	11,454	11,862	13,064	19,836
Nov.	14,135	10,685	16,224	.....
Dec.	12,042	10,809	23,277	.....
Year	166,864	158,388	206,037	.....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	11,813	12,517	12,765	14,387
Feb.	10,719	10,662	11,874	13,375
Mar.	12,381	12,268	13,619	15,544
Apr.	12,318	11,841	13,015	15,011
May	12,413	11,610	13,458	15,352
June	12,563	11,687	13,269	14,835
July	10,426	11,801	12,901	14,530
Aug.	11,975	11,911	13,428	15,027
Sept.	10,982	12,031	13,521	14,084
Oct.	11,773	12,469	14,323	14,475
Nov.	11,381	12,764	14,159	.....
Dec.	11,815	12,122	14,947	.....
Year	140,559	143,693	161,279	.....

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ore (zinc content)	130,923	19,652	15,555
United States	118,911	13,615	15,555
Belgium	4,386		
France	1,589		
U. Kingdom	6,037	6,037	
Slab zinc	165,230	16,582	11,793
United States	84,699	8,455	7,760
Brazil	55		
Chile	73		
Netherlands	112		
U. Kingdom	75,524	8,093	4,033
Korea	115		
India	3,259		
Israel	165		
Iran	1,026		
Pakistan	102		
Other countries		34	
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	296,153	36,234	27,348
Zinc scrap			
dross, ashes	3,461	396	394
United States	994	85	6
Belgium	1,528	167	104
Germany, W.	337	144	19
Netherlands	443		265
Japan	129		
Italy	30		

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	31,302	3,895	5,728
United States	20,271	3,022	4,200
Germany (W.)	1,101		160
Norway	8,844	782	1,088
U. Kingdom	862	91	119
Belgium	224		161
Ingot, bars, billets, anodes	110,388	13,219	13,479
United States	44,468	7,237	6,441
Brazil	495		
Denmark	168		
France	5,667	836	949
Germany (W.)	937		
Italy	116		
Netherlands	198		
U. Kingdom	53,038	3,560	5,501
Australia	3,994	1,121	280
India	1,304	464	308
Other countries	3	1	
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	141,690	17,114	19,207
Old and scrap	14,240	1,622	1,725
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	14,303	1,341	1,809

French Metal Exports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Lead			
Ore (gross weight)	1,090	9	35
Pig lead:			
Argenterous	76		51
Non-Argentiferous	6,153	1,394	1,955
Antimonial lead	403	13	59
Zinc			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	573	72	

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

Copper Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS

	1955		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	18,768	22,353	15,772
(ore, etc., s.t.)	6,897	14,234	13,078
(ref., s.t.)	27,345	23,770	20,784
Belgium†	10,616		
Denmark	487	623	265
France (crude)	1,625	1,626	
(refined)	13,948	17,037	12,346
Italy	8,261		
Germany (W.)	21,052	13,860	
Netherlands	2,367	1,385	
Norway	86	208	
Sweden	5,321	5,511	
Switzerland	2,292	1,622	2,001
U. K. (l.t.)	33,891	29,048	31,993
India† (ref., l.t.)	1,265		

EXPORTS

U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)	361	1,234	
(refined, s.t.)	10,521	18,615	15,719
Canada (refined, s.t.)	13,219	13,479	
Belgium†	10,171		
Finland**	16	127	311
Germany (W.)	3,815	4,655	
Norway	936	1,319	
Sweden	606	1,798	
U. K. (l.t.)	1,762	2,755	1,931
Turkey†	800		
Belg. Congo††	19,574		
No. Rhodesia† (ref. & blist., l.t.)	36,093	34,881	

† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.
** Includes old.
† Includes copper alloys.
†† Copper wire bars and ingot bars 99% and copper ingots 97%.

French Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore (gross weight)	248,654	23,397	15,931
Canada	6,167		
Guatemala	999		
Bolivia	920		
Peru	28,816	3,690	4,142
Belgium	3,391		
Finland	2,997		1,500
Germany (W.)	2,637		
Greece	6,380	1,132	
Italy	11,526	570	
Norway	463		
Spain	33,809	4,008	1,277
Yugoslavia	27,401	2,978	2,000
Algeria	43,407	1,863	722
Fr. Morocco	63,009	9,156	4,784
Tunisia	7,975		
Belg. Congo	8,757		1,506
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	12,607	294	1,404
Belgium	11,291	280	1,303
Germany (W.)	100		
Italy	691		101
Netherlands	280		
U. Kingdom	8	1	
Algeria	191	10	
Tunisia	1		
Rhodesia	42		
Australia	3	3	

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought, ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	14,319	1,931	2,761
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	15,884	1,702	2,118
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	26,574	6,038	2,940
Tubes	5,791	596	659
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings)	1,265	121	230
Total	63,833	10,388	8,708

French Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1955		
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	5,295	1,626	
Belg. Congo	4,167	1,626	
U. of S. Africa	1,128		
Refined	132,706	17,037	12,346
United States	42,417	5,196	4,703
Canada	6,397	1,264	1,217
Chile	150		
Peru	255	185	
Belgium	36,227	4,565	3,499
Germany (W.)	1,591	192	473
Norway	241		139
Sweden	118		
U. Kingdom	595	1	51
Turkey	95		
Belg. Congo	31,553	3,622	1,745
U. of S. Africa	3,631		
Rhodesia-Nyassaland	7,799	2,007	514
Japan	1,598		
Other countries	39	5	5
Total Imports:			
Crude & refined	138,001	18,663	12,346

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1955		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ore (lead content)	40,930	6,338	9,608
United States	23,106	2,681	2,507
Belgium	11,642	3,657	3,972
Germany (W.)	6,182		3,129
Refined lead	74,742	4,884	5,538
United States	28,015	2,392	2,143
Cuba	1		
Venezuela	52		
Belgium	66		
Norway	56		
U. Kingdom	45,557	2,296	3,276
Japan	965	188	119
Other countries	30	8	

Total Exports:

Ore and refined	115,672	11,222	15,146
Pipe and tubing	16		6
Lead scrap	399		

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20,364	21,830	15,001	22,678
Feb.	18,901	21,075	13,954	21,533
Mar.	20,480	22,432	21,075	25,181
Apr.	20,363	21,747	20,412	24,221
May	20,548	20,179	23,012	23,922
June	20,274	18,384	23,344	21,981
July	14,196	19,996	21,582	21,286
Aug.	9,396	19,886	22,000	26,424
Sept.	10,323	16,777	22,684	24,943
Oct.	12,761	17,675	21,661	25,658
Nov.	11,282	17,101	22,981	.....
Dec.	17,432	18,703	24,935	.....
Year	196,320	235,787	252,643	.....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	8,136	11,212	6,170	5,500
Feb.	9,702	8,710	7,560	11,882
Mar.	10,851	14,943	11,092	10,318
Apr.	10,450	14,765	9,606	11,967
May	11,020	7,039	11,483	6,416
June	10,466	13,434	12,018	9,897
July	10,249	1,357	13,152	8,341
Aug.	10,642	8,869	8,646	4,884
Sept.	14,121	3,903	10,045	5,538
Oct.	13,193	7,532	8,005	8,053
Nov.	12,703	6,581	10,817	.....
Dec.	8,208	4,354	7,815	.....
Year	129,741	102,879	116,409	.....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	522,073	547,951	429,704
Feb.	218,421	567,226	457,261
Mar.	263,650	849,502	411,597
Apr.	311,141	572,059	493,578
May	419,569	660,724	445,054
June	323,913	682,906	592,238
July	614,320	1,210,045	285,350
Aug.	533,155	953,379	644,932
Sept.	527,771	605,188	636,992
Oct.	1,015,012	612,874	684,301
Nov.	463,667	606,274	.....
Dec.	473,826	804,213	.....
Year	5,686,518	8,672,340	.....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,237	7,668	9,081	11,078
Feb.	4,947	16,411	8,385	12,897
Mar.	11,104	10,578	11,671	12,423
Apr.	10,948	11,153	11,218	10,321
May	11,355	14,726	18,407	10,911
June	8,178	15,053	14,877	13,387
July	7,815	13,939	15,467	12,674
Aug.	13,739	7,272	14,158	13,219
Sept.	10,908	8,139	14,069	13,479
Oct.	11,040	8,957	11,528	14,208
Nov.	10,004	9,062	13,372	.....
Dec.	4,500	9,036	13,897	.....
Year	113,675	131,994	156,130	.....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19,242	18,370	17,155	22,028
Feb.	17,411	18,677	15,199	19,865
Mar.	18,953	20,693	16,550	22,215
Apr.	19,415	20,003	16,249	21,301
May	18,786	20,090	16,530	21,599
June	18,728	20,589	17,017	20,565
July	19,411	21,595	17,917	21,769
Aug.	18,924	21,703	18,755	22,029
Sept.	18,230	21,157	18,023	20,898
Oct.	19,754	21,888	18,871	22,206
Nov.	16,114	21,051	19,662	.....
Dec.	18,232	21,899	21,922	.....
Year	222,200	247,707	213,810	.....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	2,459,531	2,603,593	2,175,193
Feb.	2,255,113	2,068,740	1,960,506
Mar.	2,458,022	2,352,392	2,385,762
Apr.	3,076,852	2,745,615	2,270,269
May	2,520,180	2,564,919	2,235,640
June	1,538,663	2,769,694	2,461,675
July	2,353,542	2,717,859	2,385,654
Aug.	2,029,346	2,840,385	2,481,607
Sept.	2,067,294	2,804,384	2,331,735
Oct.	2,097,630	2,461,823	2,290,047
Nov.	2,207,170	2,823,719	.....
Dec.	2,361,452	2,364,826	.....
Year	28,424,795	31,117,949	.....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	15,271	19,502	17,716	18,959
Feb.	11,072	16,888	16,863	15,018
Mar.	15,522	14,183	17,104	19,090
Apr.	14,547	18,640	19,452	17,865
May	13,770	16,120	19,953	16,808
June	11,172	15,302	18,988	17,800
July	11,460	11,969	19,164	16,650
Aug.	13,605	13,864	18,237	16,676
Sept.	14,488	14,335	17,066	16,636
Oct.	16,641	16,327	16,569	13,410
Nov.	12,884	19,433	18,365	.....
Dec.	18,406	19,273	19,093	.....
Year	168,842	195,836	219,280	.....

*New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	9,209	17,478	16,625	22,181
Feb.	17,639	13,580	11,328	25,556
Mar.	21,839	18,307	18,199	20,178
Apr.	18,205	17,068	17,926	21,018
May	12,514	15,595	13,926	14,820
June	14,393	14,919	15,654	19,581
July	12,800	10,068	27,582	13,522
Aug.	10,040	8,594	14,934	16,581
Sept.	12,594	9,423	17,298	11,793
Oct.	11,454	11,862	13,064	19,836
Nov.	14,135	10,685	16,224	.....
Dec.	12,042	10,809	23,277	.....
Year	166,864	158,388	206,037	.....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	11,813	12,517	12,765	14,387
Feb.	10,719	10,662	11,874	13,375
Mar.	12,381	12,268	13,619	15,544
Apr.	12,318	11,841	13,015	15,011
May	12,413	11,610	13,458	15,352
June	12,563	11,687	13,269	14,836
July	10,426	11,801	12,901	14,530
Aug.	11,975	11,911	13,428	15,027
Sept.	10,982	12,031	13,521	14,084
Oct.	11,773	12,469	14,323	14,475
Nov.	11,381	12,764	14,159	.....
Dec.	11,815	12,122	14,947	.....
Year	140,559	143,693	161,279	.....

Canadian Zinc Exports (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) (A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1955			
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ore (zinc content)	130,923	19,652	15,555
United States	118,911	13,615	15,555
Belgium	4,386	...	...
France	1,589	...	...
U. Kingdom	6,037	6,037	...
Slab zinc	165,230	16,582	11,793
United States	84,699	8,455	7,760
Brazil	55	...	...
Chile	73	...	...
Netherlands	112	...	...
U. Kingdom	75,624	8,093	4,033
Korea	115	...	...
India	3,259	...	...
Israel	165	...	...
Iran	1,026	...	...
Pakistan	102	...	...
Other countries	34	...	...
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	296,153	36,234	27,348
Zinc scrap,			
dross, ashes	3,461	396	394
United States	994	85	6
Belgium	1,528	167	104
Germany, W.	337	144	19
Netherlands	443	...	265
Japan	129	...	...
Italy	30	...	...

Canadian Copper Exports (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) (A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1955			
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	31,302	3,895	5,728
United States	20,271	3,022	4,200
Germany (W.)	1,101	...	160
Norway	8,844	782	1,088
U. Kingdom	862	91	119
Belgium	224	...	161
Ingot, bars,			
billets, anodes	110,388	13,219	13,479
United States	44,468	7,237	6,441
Brazil	495	...	...
Denmark	168	...	...
France	5,667	836	949
Germany (W.)	937	...	...
Italy	116	...	...
Netherlands	198	...	...
U. Kingdom	53,038	3,560	5,501
Australia	3,994	1,121	280
India	1,304	464	308
Other countries	3	1	...
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	141,690	17,114	19,207
Old and scrap	14,240	1,622	1,725
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	14,303	1,341	1,809

French Metal Exports (A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)			
1955			
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Lead			
Ore (gross weight)	1,090	9	35
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	76	...	51
Non-Argentiferous	6,153	1,394	1,955
Antimonial lead	403	13	59
Zinc			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	573	72	...

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

Copper Imports and Exports by Principal Countries (A.B.M.S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS			
	1955		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U. S. (bliss., s.t.)	18,768	22,353	15,772
(ore, etc., s.t.)	6,897	14,234	13,078
(ref., s.t.)	27,345	23,770	20,784
Belgium	10,616	...	...
Denmark	487	623	265
France (crude)	1,625	1,626	...
(refined)	13,948	17,037	12,346
Italy	8,261	...	...
Germany (W.)	21,052	13,860	...
Netherlands	2,367	1,385	...
Norway	86	208	...
Sweden	5,321	5,511	...
Switzerland	2,292	1,622	2,001
U. K. (l.t.)	33,891	29,048	31,993
India (ref., l.t.)	1,265	...	...

EXPORTS			
	1955		
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)	361	1,234	...
(refined, s.t.)	10,521	18,615	15,719
Canada			
(refined, s.t.)	13,219	13,479	...
Belgium	10,171	...	...
Finland	16	127	311
Germany (W.)	3,815	4,655	...
Norway	936	1,319	...
Sweden	606	1,798	...
U. K. (l.t.)	1,762	2,755	1,931
Turkey	800	...	...
Belg. Congo	19,574	...	...
No. Rhodesia (ref. & bliss., l.t.)	36,093	34,881	...

† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

** Includes old.

† Includes copper alloys.

†† Copper wire bars and ingot bars 99% and copper ingots 97%.

French Zinc Imports (A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)			
1955			
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore (gross weight)	248,654	23,397	15,931
Canada	6,167	...	...
Guatemala	999	...	...
Bolivia	920	...	...
Peru	28,816	3,690	4,142
Belgium	3,391
Finland	2,997	...	1,500
Germany (W.)	2,637
Greece	6,380	1,132	...
Italy	11,526	570	...
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Fr. Morocco	63,009	9,156	4,784
Tunisia	7,975
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Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	12,607	294	1,404
Belgium	11,291	280	1,303
Germany (W.)	100
Italy	691	...	101
Netherlands	280	...	...
U. Kingdom	8	1	...
Algeria	191	10	...
Tunisia	1	...	...
Rhodesia	42	...	...
Australia	3	3	...

U. K. Copper Exports (British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)			
1955			
	Jan.-Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper			
unwrought, ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	14,319	1,931	2,761
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	15,884	1,702	2,118
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	26,574	6,038	2,940
Tubes	5,791	596	659
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings)	1,265	121	230
Total	63,833	10,388	8,708

French Copper Imports (A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)			
1955			
	Jan.-Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Crude copper for refining (bliss., black and cement)	5,295	1,626	...
Belg. Congo	4,167	1,626	...
U. of S. Africa	1,128	...	...
Refined	132,706	17,037	12,346
United States	42,417	5,196	4,703
Canada	6,397	1,264	1,217
Chile	150
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Germany (W.)	1,591	192	473
Norway	241	...	139
Sweden	118
U. Kingdom	595	1	51
Turkey	95
Belg. Congo	31,553	3,622	1,745
U. of S. Africa	3,631	...	...
Rhodesia-			
Nyassaland	7,799	2,007	514
Japan	1,598	...	...
Other countries	39	5	5
Total Imports:			
Crude & refined	138,001	18,663	12,346

Canadian Lead Exports (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) (A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1955			
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ore (lead content)	40,930	6,338	9,608
United States	23,106	2,681	2,507
Belgium	11,642	3,657	3,972
Germany (W.)	6,182	...	3,129
Refined lead	74,742	4,884	5,538
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Cuba	1
Venezuela	52
Belgium	66
Norway	56
U. Kingdom	45,557	2,296	3,276
Japan	965	188	119
Other countries	30	8	...

Total Exports:			
Ore and refined	115,672	11,222	15,146
Pipe and tubing	16	...	6
Lead scrap	399	...	...

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL
(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Alu- minum	Copper	Mag- nesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1950 Total	543,082	1,056,973	15,224	579,332	20,977
1951 Total	515,131	1,197,443	30,825	487,996	25,936
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954					
May	47,663	67,859	1,738	36,793	1,529
June	48,061	70,777	2,034	40,708	1,712
July	39,636	56,380	1,924	28,306	1,391
August	42,429	68,891	2,157	34,639	1,726
September	46,249	68,267	2,059	36,594	1,625
October	53,901	70,276	2,092	39,072	1,784
November	55,224	70,020	2,161	48,437	1,355
December	62,752	72,421	2,287	50,177	1,563
Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955					
January	64,414	72,233	2,305	58,586	1,734
February	66,869	75,253	2,160	58,585	1,571
March	78,958	92,149	2,572	71,811	1,537
April	73,049	84,183	2,633	71,595	1,614
May	71,691	85,008	2,399	63,735	1,530
June	68,473	90,476	2,367	66,569	2,045
July	55,033	65,816	1,920	47,928	1,684
August	64,864	87,206	2,176	62,677	1,904
September	67,170	39,600	2,478	62,030	1,924
October	72,197	91,192	2,302	71,689	1,789

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING
(Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent	Mold	Die	All Other
1950 Total	1,015,679	918,883	52,766	13,224	30,816	
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607	
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924	
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734	
1954						
May	67,859	61,469	3,755	318	2,317	
June	70,777	64,328	3,567	456	2,426	
July	56,380	51,070	3,073	393	1,844	
August	68,891	63,389	3,547	429	1,496	
September	68,267	62,152	3,637	548	1,930	
October	70,276	63,855	3,619	521	2,281	
November	70,020	63,065	4,089	507	2,359	
December	72,421	65,159	4,346	482	2,434	
Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394	
1955						
January	72,233	64,540	4,678	591	2,424	
February	75,253	67,768	4,598	641	2,246	
March	92,149	83,149	5,649	742	2,609	
April	84,183	75,903	5,152	654	2,474	
May	85,008	76,064	5,513	764	2,667	
June	90,476	80,869	5,840	739	3,028	
July	65,816	59,138	3,998	691	1,989	
August	87,206	77,721	5,322	844	2,412	
September	89,600	80,481	5,602	692	2,824	
October	91,192	82,958	4,513	727	2,994	

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%,
f.o.b. refinery, duty included
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	56.50	58.62	60.00	64.50
Feb.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Mar.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Apr.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
May	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
June	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
July	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Aug.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Sept.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Oct.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Nov.	56.50	60.00	60.98	64.50
Dec.	56.50	60.00	64.50	64.50
Av.	56.50	59.885	60.46	64.50

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS
(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	91.50	91.50	91.40	81.00
Feb.	91.50	91.50	91.00	78.16
Mar.	91.50	91.50	87.88	78.00
Apr.	91.50	91.50	85.50	77.94
May	91.50	91.50	85.50	77.50
June	91.50	92.81	85.50	78.33
July	91.50	94.00	85.50	81.78
Aug.	91.50	94.00	85.50	84.59
Sept.	91.50	92.50	85.50	91.96
Oct.	91.50	92.50	83.62	94.60
Nov.	91.50	92.50	81.07	103.11
Dec.	91.50	92.15	80.64	106.58
Av.	91.50	92.496	85.72	86.12

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

	Monthly Average Prices (Cents per pound)	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	109.727†	121.50	84.84	87.628	
Feb.	121.50†	121.50	85.04	90.75	
Mar.	121.50†	121.415	91.24	91.065	
Apr.	121.50†	101.07	96.238	91.41	
May	121.50†	97.387	93.51	91.38	
June	121.50†	92.933	94.24	93.64	
July	121.50†	81.826	96.55	96.825	
Aug.	121.50†	80.69	93.381	96.456	
Sept.	121.375	82.275	93.536	96.256	
Oct.	121.228	80.897	93.00	96.075	
Nov.	121.25	83.26	91.099	97.882	
Dec.	121.465	84.693	88.571	107.75	
Av.	(A)	95.787	91.77	94.73	

†RFC Prompt Grade A from March 13, 1951.
(A) RFC 1952 average price, 120.519c.
Average Open Market Price, last four months
of 1952, 121.344c.

Monthly Tin Production at Longhorn Smelter

(From Concentrates)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,802	4,000	2,700	2,402
Feb.	1,800	3,400	3,008	2,505
Mar.	1,800	3,850	3,559	2,353
Apr.	1,800	3,750	3,006	2,103
May	1,800	3,100	2,054	1,604
June	NIL	3,000	1,205	851
July	NIL	3,000	NIL	950
Aug.	NIL	2,600	2,002	1,749
Sept.	2,450	2,700	2,404	1,751
Oct.	3,364	2,751	2,404	1,803
Nov.	4,020	2,750	2,404	1,803
Dec.	3,705	2,750	2,404	2,453
Total	22,541	37,651	27,150	22,327

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages
Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	209.19	214.88	189.60	324.68
Feb.	201.74	207.37	190.00	324.68
Mar.	207.74	199.92	201.63	322.61
Apr.	205.08	197.90	221.36	318.14
May	200.81	196.50	251.20	306.62
June	196.38	193.42	273.46	286.98
July	192.154	192.21	287.40	268.22
Aug.	188.115	190.42	290.71	255.18
Sept.	170.76	187.04	314.08	263.70
Oct.	194.00	184.62	329.50	279.02
Nov.	202.64	186.00	321.17	282.50
Dec.	215.30	188.38	319.96	282.27
Av.	200.50	194.89	265.84	292.90

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Sold or Used Short tons	Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1954					
August	75,621	125,296	130,668	\$52,658,509	70,249
September	70,249	120,332	141,709	58,299,854	48,872
October	48,872	125,089	138,221	56,768,464	35,740
November	35,152	121,252	128,875	53,113,532	27,529
December	27,529	127,035	133,420	55,035,578	21,144
1955					
January	21,144	128,203	129,306	\$53,466,480	20,041
February	20,041	116,236	121,819	51,144,168	14,458
March	14,458	130,272	132,760	57,270,040	11,970
April	11,970	126,394	124,415	51,646,568	13,949
May	13,949	131,128	133,025	57,605,872	12,052
June	12,052	127,634	127,056	55,009,348	12,630
July	12,630	132,669	128,961	55,822,814	16,338
August	16,338	133,551	136,472	59,965,645	13,417
September	13,417	130,606	134,125	60,205,054	9,898
October	9,898	134,655	128,116	57,924,207	16,437
November	16,437	133,689	135,953	61,464,364	14,173

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube, Flange & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1950 Total	1,713,449	1,163,135	269,780	258,075	22,459
1951 Total	1,756,244	1,073,367	345,163	312,944	24,770
1952 Total	1,924,750	1,085,699	443,546	347,542	47,963
1953 Total	2,286,865	1,368,165	422,946	451,922	44,732
1954					
July	169,917	94,656	28,732	42,686	3,843
August	184,767	104,580	33,797	44,020	3,684
September	179,664	101,075	30,904	48,978	3,684
October	180,359	100,787	26,954	48,878	3,731
November	181,822	103,778	26,465	48,483	3,096
December	195,595	108,656	30,369	53,565	3,005
Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955					
January	206,175	114,040	28,193	54,588	3,465
February	205,198	112,033	26,559	61,920	4,716
March	234,730	128,432	31,051	71,981	3,266
April	227,939	123,293	29,835	72,017	2,794
May	234,309	125,176	30,979	75,371	2,813
June	255,701	136,420	35,306	74,792	3,035
July	210,222	113,305	27,070	62,918	2,379
August	250,036	141,400	29,413	67,904	3,039
September	244,135	134,240	32,973	67,407	2,926
October	248,806	138,328	30,554	71,456	2,926
November	245,299	137,109	31,656	67,571	2,658

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)			Permanent		All
		Total	Sand	Mold	Other
1951	Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465
1952	Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732
1953	Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330
1954					4,114
July		39,636	11,299	13,749	14,004
August		42,429	11,252	15,335	15,213
September		46,249	10,717	16,641	18,223
October		53,901	12,765	19,238	21,245
November		55,224	12,934	20,396	21,296
December		64,054	13,753	23,629	26,017
1955					646
January		64,414	13,358	23,679	26,819
February		66,869	13,579	24,319	28,234
March		78,958	16,019	29,029	33,229
April		73,049	14,041	28,028	30,208
May		71,691	14,235	25,597	31,243
June		68,473	14,920	24,682	27,939
July		55,083	11,716	21,006	21,656
August		64,864	14,916	22,267	27,004
September		67,170	14,870	23,075	28,532
October		72,197	14,485	25,135	31,741

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

METALS, JANUARY, 1956

Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered
Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	20.173	21.50	22.90
Feb.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Mar.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Apr.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
May	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
June	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
July	19.00	20.962	21.50	23.20
Aug.	19.846	21.50	22.12	24.26
Sept.	20.00	21.50	22.20	24.40
Oct.	20.00	21.50	22.20	24.40
Nov.	20.00	21.50	22.20	24.40
Dec.	20.00	21.50	22.20	24.40
Av.	19.404	20.928	21.785	23.655

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,635	1,313	972	1,776
Feb.	1,748	1,601	1,136	1,648
Mar.	1,712	1,601	1,136	1,947
Apr.	1,745	1,708	892	1,756
May	1,804	1,699	1,129	1,836
June	1,428	1,192	1,312	1,686
July	1,390	1,589	1,032	1,437
Aug.	1,438	1,433	1,111	1,742
Sept.	1,305	1,254	1,183	2,159
Oct.	1,408	1,409	1,002	1,667
Nov.	1,178	1,314	1,243	1,955
Dec.	1,440	919	1,673	....
Total	18,249	16,885	13,743	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages
Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	255.00	193.00	200.00	170.00
Feb.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Apr.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
May	237.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
June	225.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
July	225.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Aug.	200.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Sept.	200.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Oct.	200.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Nov.	200.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Dec.	179.81	200.00	170.00	170.00
Av.	223.90	199.44	172.50	170.00

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production —		All Companies		TOTAL		Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
	OPEN HEARTH	PER CENT	BESEMER	PER CENT	Net tons	PER CENT	
	Net tons	Per cent	Net tons	Per cent	Net tons	Per cent	
1952 Total	82,846,439	87.2	3,523,077	45.6	6,797,923	82.6	93,168,039
1953 Total	100,473,823	97.9	3,865,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1	111,609,719
1954							
Jan.	6,040,120	65.3	205,318	50.6	882,164	43.1	6,827,507
Feb.	6,921,496	65.0	217,587	51.6	427,574	49.2	6,866,907
March	6,140,286	65.4	214,065	54.5	453,152	62.8	6,807,483
April	6,978,568	75.2	237,764	58.5	490,221	55.2	7,701,533
May	7,307,151	81.4	231,191	58.7	551,095	64.1	8,089,427
June	7,530,204	81.4	231,196	57.0	525,743	59.4	8,287,073
July	8,327,494	73.6	2,548,104	53.2	6,436,054	62.0	88,311,652
1955							
Jan.	8,054,345	86.0	199,229	49.0	584,162	68.6	8,857,736
Feb.	7,794,884	81.5	197,091	53.7	564,959	68.1	8,496,907
March	9,060,026	96.7	205,493	62.8	666,235	72.6	9,981,754
April	8,858,549	87.7	276,069	69.8	681,477	76.6	9,815,095
May	9,307,291	99.4	305,347	75.1	718,678	77.9	10,328,314
June	8,764,430	96.6	288,544	72.0	698,493	78.6	9,746,467
July	8,232,535	88.1	268,348	66.1	600,063	65.5	9,100,946
Aug.	8,600,612	91.8	298,872	73.5	694,961	75.7	9,694,545
September	8,829,266	97.6	307,171	78.2	745,888	84.1	9,882,325
October	9,369,704	100.0	330,150	81.2	801,196	87.3	10,501,050
November	9,141,244	100.8	306,674	77.9	799,480	89.9	10,247,399
December	9,399,060	100.5	292,000	72.0	786,000	85.8	10,468,000
Total	105,842,886	95.6	3,319,688	69.3	8,338,592	77.2	117,000,566

Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	net tons		%
	Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel	
1947			
Ttl. Yr.	58,507,169	702,561	59,209,730
1948			
Ttl. Yr.	60,135,941	712,899	60,848,840
1949			
Ttl. Yr.	63,613,779	692,564	64,306,343
1950			
Ttl. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168
1951			
Ttl. Yr.	70,487,380	745,381	71,232,761
1952			
Ttl. Yr.	61,528,665	629,926	62,158,591
1953			
Sept.	6,132,330	69,689	6,202,019
Oct.	6,419,752	77,958	6,497,710
Nov.	5,999,704	62,896	6,062,600
Dec.	5,712,938	65,902	5,778,840
Total	74,987,721	885,038	75,872,759
1954			
Jan.	8,515,689	88,824	8,604,513
Feb.	4,764,613	45,941	4,810,554
Mar.	4,907,147	52,156	4,959,303
Apr.	4,449,289	52,277	4,501,566
May	4,572,262	52,187	4,624,449
June	4,683,629	40,521	4,724,150
July	4,590,076	36,108	4,626,184
Aug.	4,529,291	37,744	4,567,035
Sept.	4,417,888	43,934	4,461,822
Oct.	4,937,486	48,832	5,086,318
Nov.	5,204,446	52,454	5,256,900
Dec.	5,526,720	59,793	5,586,513
Total	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117
1955			
Jan.	5,729,404	55,249	5,784,653
Feb.	5,394,585	48,182	5,442,767
Mar.	6,406,902	57,049	6,463,951
Apr.	6,329,927	64,712	6,394,639
May	6,765,236	51,699	6,816,935
June	6,495,050	48,735	6,543,785
July	6,323,393	61,166	6,384,559
Aug.	6,529,580	71,902	6,601,482
Sept.	6,653,578	49,788	6,703,366
Oct.	6,905,280	59,993	6,965,273
Nov.	6,636,649	62,341	6,698,990
Dec.	6,887,667	63,819	6,951,486
Total	77,114,073	688,758	77,802,831

GALVANIZED SHEET SHIPMENTS

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	Net Tons		1955
	1953	1954	
Jan.	165,196	201,472	169,086
Feb.	152,761	183,508	167,433
Mar.	177,674	204,995	180,198
Apr.	170,583	196,656	208,312
May	182,978	189,765	201,671
June	58,947	184,862	200,456
July	56,354	185,896	214,849
Aug.	177,661	187,741	207,113
Sept.	201,318	194,257	209,765
Oct.	216,883	208,705	209,498
Nov.	194,712	177,391	195,190
Dec.	206,191	175,375	206,561
Total	1,941,158	2,290,868	2,362,632

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

Period	Short Tons		For Own Use
	Total	For Sale	
1949	1,250,460	865,297	385,163
1950	1,461,667	929,192	374,217
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953			
Aug.	141,340	107,941	33,399
Sept.	135,303	102,880	32,423
Oct.	140,702	106,788	33,914
Nov.	114,088	84,945	29,143
Dec.	123,281	91,017	32,264
Total	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Jan.	122,758	93,577	29,181
Feb.	116,520	88,699	27,821
Mar.	122,310	92,271	30,039
Apr.	105,788	78,754	27,034
May	94,610	70,596	24,014
June	100,022	72,881	27,141
July	75,848	53,207	22,641
Aug.	89,590	66,792	22,798
Sept.	88,359	64,722	23,637
Oct.	87,085	64,004	23,081
Nov.	87,659	64,812	22,847
Dec.	93,547	69,843	23,704
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Jan.	98,238	75,044	23,194
Feb.	106,430	80,729	25,701
Mar.	127,460	98,926	28,534
Apr.	120,053	92,237	27,816
May	122,465	92,713	29,752
June	133,887	102,457	31,430
July	97,875	71,170	26,705
Aug.	126,406	96,290	30,116
Sept.	140,843	107,622	33,221
Oct.	145,674	110,409	35,265

SHIPMENTS of TIN-TERNE PLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	Net Tons		1955
	Hot Dipped	Electrolytic	
Jan.	98,776	82,874	317,587
Feb.	95,386	88,189	297,169
Mar.	120,471	94,434	354,233
Apr.	103,910	89,492	340,838
May	145,783	125,579	461,026
June	187,508	130,608	502,466
July	79,096	76,473	162,771
Aug.	113,747	111,482	227,853
Sept.	161,007	116,295	418,874
Oct.	74,397	60,355	198,638
Nov.	63,034	59,269	198,420
Dec.	68,981	60,892	200,592
Total	1,307,096	1,040,467	3,680,467

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week	1952	1953	1954	1955
Beginning	102.1	98.2	75.4	81.2
Jan. 3...	102.1	98.2	75.4	81.2
Jan. 10...	98.7	99.3	74.3	83.2
Jan. 17...	99.4	99.7	74.1	83.2
Jan. 24...	100.1	99.4	75.6	85.0
Jan. 31...	100.6	97.7	74.4	85.4
Feb. 7...	100.1	99.7	74.4	86.8
Feb. 14...	100.6	99.1	74.6	89.1
Feb. 21...	100.9	99.4	73.6	90.8
Feb. 28...	101.3	100.3	70.7	91.9
Mar. 7...	101.8	101.3	69.3	92.9
Mar. 14...	102.4	101.5	67.6	94.2
Mar. 21...	102.6	103.1	68.1	93.7
Mar. 28...	102.1	97.1	69.1	94.4
Apr. 4...	62.3	98.9	68.0	95.3
Apr. 11...	97.0	98.8	68.0	94.6
Apr. 18...	100.4	101.0	68.6	94.6
Apr. 25...	52.1	100.3	68.7	95.6
May 2...	83.0	100.2	69.4	96.6
May 9...	100.3	100.3	70.9	97.2
May 16...	101.3	99.8	71.8	96.9
May 23...	102.3	100.3	71.2	96.4
May 30...	38.7	99.6	70.2	95.8
June 6...	12.5	97.9	73.2	94.7
June 13...	11.8	96.8	72.3	96.0
June 20...	12.3	96.8	72.1	95.0
June 27...	13.3	91.8	65.8	71.1
July 4...	14.2	92.8	60.0	85.9
July 11...	15.1	94.7	64.3	91.2
July 18...	15.3	94.4	65.3	91.0
July 25...	42.9	92.6	64.2	90.7
Aug 1...	89.9	94.0	64.0	86.9
Aug. 8...	93.3	95.2	64.0	89.4
Aug. 15...	97.1	95.9	61.8	90.2
Aug. 22...	98.7	93.4	63.5	90.6
Aug. 29...	98.9	90.5	64.0	93.4
Sept. 5...	100.8	89.2	63.0	93.8
Sept. 12...	102.1	91.4	66.3	95.7
Sept. 19...	104.0	95.1	68.7	96.1
Sept. 26...	105.7	95.3	70.4	97.0
Oct. 3...	106.6	95.2	71.0	96.7
Oct. 10...	105.8	96.3	72.8	96.5
Oct. 17...	106.9	95.0	73.6	98.9
Oct. 24...	107.3	94.6	74.5	100.0
Oct. 31...	105.9	93.0	76.4	99.4
Nov. 7...	106.4	92.3	77.2	99.6
Nov. 14...	106.5	90.7	79.3	99.2
Nov. 21...	106.1	86.8	80.3	100.1
Nov. 28...	105.0	87.5	81.4	97.6
Dec. 5...	106.3	86.7	82.5	100.1
Dec. 12...	107.7	84.3	81.5	100.3
Dec. 19...	102.7	64.1	72.4	96.9
Dec. 26...	107.2	75.7	77.6	95.7

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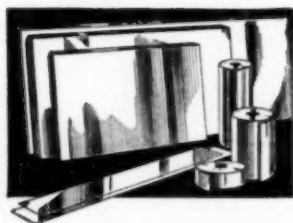
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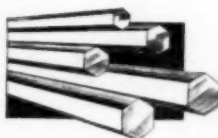
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